THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI--No. 72 PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

The Revolution as Seen by an Eye-Witness--The Exact Condition of the Insurgents.

Their Policy and Means of War.

Mr. Charles McCormack, who for several years has resided in the city of Puerto Principe, Cuba, where he was employed as master machinist of a railroad, gives the N. Y. *Herald* the appended account of the condition of things on the island:--

The occupation of the line of railroad from Puerto Principe to Nuevitas having left me without employment, I determined to return to the United States. I procured the necessary papers from Colonel Mena, the Spanish Governor of the city, and started with a companion, on horseback, by land, on the 12th of February last.

At that time the native male population, with the exception of the small children and very old men, had entirely left the city in consequence of the revolutionary movement. The native Spaniards, mostly shopkeepers, had enrolled themselves in the volunteer corps, and were exceedingly bitter in their hostility to the Cubans. These, with the small number of regular troops in the city, gave Colonel Mena a force of about 3000 men, well supplied with arms and ammunition and a few field pieces. There had been a regiment of colored troops in the garrison, but these had nearly all deserted to the insurgents, taking their arms with them. The roads leading into the town were all barricaded by the Spanish troops in the outskirts. Operations against the insurgents were confined to an occasional foray of the troops for provisions and forage, which were usually made in strong force and encountered little open resistance though on every occasion they encountered a constant ambuscaded fire both in going from and returning to the town.

The feeling of the natives of all classes is very decided for the revolution, and young and old, rich and poor, have gone into it. General Dulce's proclamations of amnesty and reform at first produced some effect, and many were in favor of accepting them. Among these were one, if not two, of the Arangos, and one of them had begun negotiations to that effect. For this purpose he had held communications with Colonel Mena, and appointed a day when he would come in unarmed under a flag of truce to confer with him. It was stated in Principe that Colonel Mena's orders to the squad sent to meet Arango were to bring him the corpse of that rebel. The fact was that he was shot as soon as he approached the suburbs of the town, and the remains were hacked and disfigured after death. This event stopped entirely the feeling in favor of accepting the amnesty and reforms among the Cubans.

The insurgent force gathered round Puerto Principe amounts to about 7000 men, and I was informed that 8000 more were holding the line of railway between that city and Nuevitas. They are very enthusiastic in the cause, but are badly armed, and ill supplied with ammunition. Their only cannon are a few pieces of iron pipe well plugged and bound round with banded strips of the hard woods of the country. Every available instrument was applied to the making of a weapon for offensive purposes, and a lance and *machete*--a short, heavy sword--were the general armament. A few had breech-loading rifles captured from the Spaniards, but the want of the proper ammunition rendered them of little service. An old-fashioned flint-lock muzzle-loading musket was the favorite arm, as it could always do service whether there were patent cartridges, percussion caps, etc., in camp or not. Whoever had one of these prized it above all the patent arms to be had.

There was but little organization among the forces of the revolution, although General Quesada was recognized as the chief in command. Every leader had raised and kept together what men he could, and the camp seemed more like a gathering of private bands than a regular force. General Quesada was laboring to introduce regimental and brigade organizations. It was this reason, the absence of regular organization and military rule, which prevented General Quesada from attacking Puerto Principe, which he could undoubtedly capture if he could control his force so as to bring them to act on a general plan.

There are many negroes among the insurgents, most of them from the towns, or who were previously free. The plantations have all stopped work, but the slaves have either gone into the towns to seek protection, or have fled into the woods, where they remain. Few or none of this class of the population side with the Spaniards.

The war is carried on by the Cubans more as a guerilla war than by regular operations. Whenever a force of Spanish troops appears anywhere the Cubans scatter from its front, and seek by ambuscading behind trees and in the thick woods to annoy the troops and diminish their numbers. The great object among the insurgents in these encounters is to get hold of the musket and knapsack of every one they can wound or kill. In this they will run extraordinary risks, three or four running out from the bush at every Spaniard who falls. The Spanish troops generally behave well in these encounters, and whenever forced to halt or form during their march, will roundly abuse their unseen foes, styling them cowards, and calling upon them to come out of their hiding places and show themselves.

The feeling among the Spaniards is very bitter indeed. They formed almost entirely the trading population of the country, and every crossroad and country village was occupied with their shops. These are now abandoned wherever the insurgents have appeared, and their owners have withdrawn to points held by the troops. Thus the country is bare of goods. At first a lenient policy towards the prisoners prevailed, but the Spanish volunteers have now become so violent that they shoot nearly all they capture, calling them leaders. At the time I was with the insurgents they had not executed any prisoners, but the feeling in favor of retaliation was becoming very strong.

No regular civil government exists in the districts held by the insurgents, and no formal attempt has yet been made to organize one. In the Central Department General Quesada's authority is respected, while in the east General Cespedes is looked upon as the leader. There is little communication between the several departments and no concert of action. The only aim seems to be war with the Spaniard. The insurgents in the Villa Clara district hold their organization distinct from those of Cespedes and Quesada.

From the insurgent camp around Puerto Principe we rode through Cisgo de Avila, Espiritu Santo, Villa Clara, and Macagua to Colon, where we sold our horses and took the cars for Havana. Wherever we stopped among the country people the same feeling against the Spaniards, and confidence that their rule is approaching its end, prevailed, while in the towns the Spanish traders, armed and organized by the Government, on every occasion showed the most violent feelings against the Cubans.

No attempt to injure us was made by either party when we encountered them, although both my companion and myself were searched on several occasions. The Spaniards were always distrustful of us; but the insurgents in every instance gave us good treatment because we were Americans. It is my belief that the insurrection cannot be put down, and that it will continue to spread until it involves the whole island; but to take the fortified ports and towns the insurgents need better arms and organization than they now possess.

TRAGEDY.

Murder or Suicide: Which?

The Dead Body of a Man Found--A Bullet Wound in His Temple--His Hands and Feet are Bound with Cords--His Mouth is Gagged--He Lies Weltering in His Blood--Full Particulars of the Mysterious Affair.

The city is again startled this morning by the report of another tragedy. Mystery envelops it, and opinion is divided as to whether it is a most fiendish murder or a most singular suicide. The views of those unacquainted with such matters--ordinary citizens, who are apt to be swayed by excitement--appear to incline to the belief that the former supposition is the correct one; but then these views are offset by those entertained by the detective officers and Coroner's officials, accustomed to look at things from the standpoint of common sense and experience, that the latter theory is the one which will be ascertained to be borne out by the facts--in fact, that the deceased had, with incredible deliberation, and in a highly sensational manner, committed *felo de se*. Without expressing any opinion our own, prior to that full investigation of the matter which is sure of taking place, we state the circumstances of the recovery of the body, and what has since been learned in relation to the affair.

The scene of the murder or suicide, as it may be, is at the S. W. corner of Sixth street and Girard avenue, in a building known as the "Girard Hall." The janitor of this hall, a young man twenty-eight years of age, named Joseph W. Smith, was the victim. Last evening, about 7 o'clock, he was discovered in the hall, bound hand and foot, securely gagged, shot with a revolver through the head, and stone dead.

The hall had been engaged last evening for a meeting of the Presbyterian Trinity Mission, but was not lighted up at the usual hour, a circumstance which led to the first discovery of the tragedy. The parties who occupy the stores under the hall, aware of the habit of the deceased to have everything in readiness for the meetings which are held there almost nightly, benches arranged, floors swept, and gas lighted long before the hour for the meeting arrived, and noticing, what, of course, could be seen from the street, that all was dark in the place as evening closed, began to imagine that all was not right.

A young man named George Hamilton, employed at Shoemaker's drug store, at the corner of Sixth and Girard avenue, was then despatched, with a candle, up-stairs to ascertain if the janitor was about. He entered the place, the doors all being open, and as soon as he passed the small ante room leading into the hall, discovered the body of Mr. Smith lying on a box, near the ante-room door, dead. Of course he at once hurried away, gave the alarm, and in a short time returned with a number of other persons. A closer examination was then made.

It was found that the deceased had been shot through the right temple; his face and the floor were covered with blood; his body lay stretched diagonally across a large box stationed under a window close by the ante-room door, or private entrance to the hall; the mouth was gagged with a white handkerchief, and a narrow red sash was drawn three times around the neck, holding the handkerchief fast, and then twisted; the hands were both securely bound with a narrow cord, leving a space between them of about nine inches; and the feet were bound in a similar manner at the ankles.

Though the hands were closely secured as stated, yet it was evident, from the manner in which they were fastened, that it would have been no difficult matter to free them. The cord which bound them had its one end wrapped several times around the wrist of one hand, its other end simply fashioned into a noose, and slipped over the other hand. The gag of the mouth had been slightly pulled away. The feet were tied with a severed portion of a rope which hung from a shelf just over the body. The pants of the deceased were torn across at the right knee; the head, dripping with blood, hung over the edge of the box, with a pool of blood on the floor immediately beneath it; a four-barrelled Sharp's revolver was found lying on the box near the breast of the murdered man; his hands were elevated above the pistol, and three of the barrels of the latter were found to be loaded, and one was discharged. The body was in a partially doubled-up position, and was wrapped in a fancy-worked red and white counterpane.

It was discovered that the handkerchief used to gag the deceased had one corner cut off, as though to prevent the name written or worked on it from being discovered, and this handkerchief could not be recognized as belonging to Mr. Smith.

Again, a piece of a white linen shirt sleeve, with a wristband attached, to which was affixed a black and gilt sleeve-button, was picked up in the room by ex-Chief of Detectives Lamon. It had evidently been torn forcibly from the other portion of the sleeve. This piece of shirt was not part of that worn by Mr. Smith, for he had a striped one on, and a close search among the effects of the deceased failed to discover the balance of the shirt. The pockets of his coat were turned inside out. Blood was discovered on the door leading from the entry into the ante-room, as also on some portions of a small bookcase which stood in this same ante room.

The blood on the bookcase was in splatters. The back of one of the hands of the deceased was blackened with powder-marks, as if he had thrown it up to intercept the shot of the pistol which killed him. Back of his left ear Chief Mulholland discovered a large contused wound, which, from its appearance, looked as though it might have been made by a blackjack. There was also blood on his forehead. The ball passed directly in at the right temple, penetrated the brain, and lodged close to the skull on the left side of the head. Some persons think he was killed in the ante-room and then carried to the box by the murderers, and placed in such a position as to indicate suicide. Others again think that the deed was committed on the box. Either supposition may be correct, though, as he lay with his right side close to the wall of the room, it is difficult to conjecture how the shot could have been fired to produce the wound where it did. The pistol itself has since been ascertained to have belonged to himself.

The ante-room mentioned was used by the deceased as a sleeping apartment, and was found to be in considerable confusion. A large trunk was ransacked, the bed-clothes were tossed up, and everything was out of order. In this room a tin box was picked up, used for the purpose of receiving tickets, and under it, on the floor, was found an envelope containing $4 50. The catch of this box was broken, and it presented the appearance of having been broken open.

Mr. Smith had been janitor of Girard Hall about nine years. For the past six years he has been boarding with Mrs. Jones, No. 920 Laurens street. He served in the Union army. He was at times subject to epileptic fits, caused by a severe attack of typhoid fever.

He left Mrs. Jones' house about two o'clock yesterday afternoon for the hall, saying that he had a liberty cap to make, and desired to get at work on it. In connection with being janitor of the hall, the deceased combined the business of making up and hiring out fancy dresses for balls and parties. After leaving his boarding-house he was next seen in the pawnbroking establishment of Wolf & Brothers, near by. He came in about twenty minutes before four o'clock, and asked change for a five dollar bill, remarking that he had hired out two fancy dresses, and that the parties who had hired them were waiting for their change.

Soon after he left this store the report of a pistol was heard, apparently in the hall, and a noise as though something had fallen down, but the matter excited no suspicion at the time.

The deceased was about twenty-eight years of age, was unmarried, and has a sister residing at Kaighn's Point, South Camden. He was a member of Chosen Friends Lodge, No. 3, Knights of Pythias, and several other secret societies.

He was a temperate man, of good disposition, and much liked by his acquaintances. As mentioned, he was subject to epileptic fits, but had not had one for several months. It was not known that he had any enemies, nor that he had any trouble which might have led him to commit suicide.

A gentleman residing in Germantown had arranged to get from him a fancy costume yesterday afternoon. This gentleman left his residence about 4 o'clock and reached the hall about 5 o'clock. He rang the bell, but received no answer. Going then up stairs, he entered the place; found the ante-room in the disordered state described; saw no person about; walked into the main hall; saw no person there; and, being in a hurry, took the bundle which had been prepared for him, and left. At the time of this visit the deceased must then have been lying dead upon the box; but, as he was partially covered up by the quilt, he was not noticed.

Mr. Smith was in the habit of keeping small sums of money in his sleeping apartment at the hall, but not sufficient in value to warrant the belief that a murder would have been committed to obtain them.

It has been ascertained that about noon yesterday two men entered the place to inquire about letting rooms, and that afterwards two other men called to hire a couple of fancy dresses. These men left a small deposit, and were to call in the afternoon and get their dresses, but whether they did so is not known.

The deceased had evidently been at work on the liberty cap mentioned, for it was found in a half finished condition, in the hall, on a work table.

Of course the affair has created the greatest excitement in the neighborhood. But a short time elapsed after the discovery of the body before crowds of people surrounded the place. The detective officers were quickly on the scene, and a posse of the Twentieth ward police took possession of the hall. The matter will undergo a most searching investigation. This morning the whole detective force was at work; but nothing in addition to what has been given above has yet been brought to light.

THE ROTHSCHILDS.

They Do Not Like the Management of Their Paris House.

The Rothschilds are said to be dissatisfied with the management of their Paris house since the death of old Baron James. His two sons are men of little ability, and they are said to have made several ruinous speculations. Nearly all of the old employes of the firm have been discharged since Baron James' death. Some strange discoveries have been made in regard to the charities of the old Baron. He frequently subscribed for benevolent purposes large sums, with the understanding that he should be called upon to pay only a part of the same. He often complained of the exorbitant sums he had to pay for clerk hire. He took but two or three daily papers, and the man who read the news of the day to him every morning had to subscribe for as many, and bring them along to Rothschild's house. He never wore watches, rings, or any kind of jewelry. At the dinner-table he drank cheap wine, and he often scolded his children for drinking champagne and other expensive wines. There was but one person at whose expenses he did not grumble, and that was his wife. When called upon by persons who wanted him to contribute handsomely for charitable purposes, he often "came down" only upon being told that, if he should not give anything, his wife would be applied to. He knew that she would contribute liberally, and so he subscribed a handsome sum, but usually a little less than he thought she would have given. He was a compound of miserly and spendthrift habits. He always made a fuss with his shoemaker, who presented his annual bill to him, but he did not even wince when his agents asked him for twenty thousand francs to purchase some work of art. He was very proud of his sagacity as an art critic and connoisseur, but he was cheated so often in the purchase of pictures, statues, medals, etc., that one-half the works of art in his galleries are said to be worthless. He had the most implicit confidence in old Charles Pillet, the auctioneer of works of art, but Mr. Pillet, it is thought, often abused this confidence and palmed worthless trumpery on the trusting Baron.

Extraordinary Revelation.

A very remarkable affair has recently been brought to light in Russia, through the revelations of a merchant in the town of Morshtchansk, a flourishing place southeast of Moscow. This merchant accused one Plotitzin with having unlawfully amassed and secreted an immense amount of money, which he said was stowed away in cellars under the owner's residence. Furthermore, he declared that Plotitzin held strange doctrines and performed hideous ceremonies in secret. The representations of the merchant were such as to arouse the attention of the authorities, and they proceeded to investigate. Plotitzin's house was searched by the police, and in the cellar a scene presented itself which might recall the old tales of the Spanish conquest of Mexico. Stores of gold revealed themselves in every direction; pots, pans, leathern bags, canvas sacks, all filled with the precious metal, and even a number of large casks, which stood at the further end of the vault, were found to be crammed with bars and ingots of gold to the very top. The gold coins were mostly of ancient date. The whole scene formed such a tableau as the oldest man present, in all probability, had never before gazed upon; and the earliest estimate (probably an exaggerated one) rates the treasure as high as 10,060,000 roubles --considerably over £1,000,000 sterling. The alleged accumulation of wealth having been fully established, the authorities extended their examination to the other matter charged against Plotitzin, which, according to the official record, was that Plotitzin was one of the principal leaders and supporters of a secret but very extensive sect, comprising many rich merchants and money-changers, whose doctrine is apparently the abjuration of all ordinary pleasures, and the devoting of themselves, heart and soul, to the amassing of money. They form a secret commercial league, distinguished by the practice of rigid celibacy.

Burned to Death.

The Huntingdon (Pa.) *Globe* publishes the following:--

The citizens of our town were considerably alarmed on Wednesday last, the 17th, by hearing of a fire that had occurred that morning between two and three o'clock at the residence of Mr. William Dean, a farmer in Juniata township, a few miles south of town. It was ascertained that the fire originated from smoking meat in the fireplace in one end of the house, and soon communicated to the dwelling, in which the inmates, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Dean, and their two daughters, Kate and Martha, were sound asleep. The fire made rapid progress, and with difficulty Mr. Dean and his wife, who slept below, escaped, while Kate and Martha, who slept up stairs, ran through the flames to the door--Kate escaping in her night clothes, and being burned about the face, shoulders and hands in the attempt, while Martha succeeded but in getting to the door, when, it is supposed, she was stifled with smoke and fell, and was consumed in the flames. She was the youngest of the family, aged about seventeen years. Her sad death has stricken her parents and relatives with great sorrow, and our citizens deeply sympathize with them.

Mr. Dean lost everything, and he and his family are now staying with Mr. Harrison Speck, the nearest neighbor. The injuries which Kate received, though painful in the extreme, will not be fatal, but it is thought she will lose the use of her hands.

Grant's Cabinet Appointments.

The Chicago *Times* says:--

"It will be a curious bit of history to remember that President Grant made up his Cabinet from men so obscure that it was nearly a month before the proper spelling of their names was positively decided."

To which the Chicago *Journal* rejoins:--

"Not half so curious as the fact that the Democratic electors of a sovereign State cast its vote for the father of the candidate who was voted for."

Bank Failure.

BUFFALO, March 25.--Panshall & Schauzlin, private bankers and brokers, failed last evening, with liabilities of $40,000, and assets of $4000. L. C. Duempleman was to-day made assignee of the concern.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Ex-President Johnson Seriously Ill--Corrupt Pennsylvania Officials--A Clean Sweep to be Made.

Legislation at Harrisburg--A Reform to be Made in the State Departments.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Clean Sweep of Corrupt Officials.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 25.--The Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the consent of the President, have determined to make a clean sweep of a number of Internal Revenue officials in Pennsylvania, consisting of collectors, assessors, storekeepers, and gaugers. These men, it is said, are not only hostile to the present administration, but are suspected of gross neglect of duty and corruption.

Dangerous Illness of Ex-President Johnson.

Despatch to Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 25.--Ex-President Johnson lies dangerously ill at his home in Greenville, Tennessee. Dr. Basil Norris, who was last night summoned by telegraph, left Washington at 6 A. M. to-day for that place.

FROM THE WEST.

The Indians Commence their Outrages --The Tables Turned.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, March 25.--The following is official in relation to an attack on a Government train near Fort Smith on Monday morning. A party of Indians, variously estimated at from fifty to two hundred, attacked a Government train, four miles from Fort Steele, and cut off six wagons. The teamsters drove the Indians off from the advanced wagons, cut out the mules, and drove them into the fort, and Lieutenant Young, of the 30th Infantry, with thirty men, was sent in immediate pursuit of the Indians. They travelled fifty miles in the direction of Fort Fetterman, surprised their camp at eleven o'clock the same night, and killed or dispersed the whole party. They recaptured all the mules, took the camp, and captured several Indian ponies.

FROM SPAIN.

The Proposed New Spanish Constitution --Future Form of Government--A King to Reign Eighteen Years--The Liberty of the Press--The Military Conscription Law Adopted.

MADRID, March 24.--The committee appointed to prepare a new constitution made a report to the Cortes to-day. The draft of the constitution proposes that the future form of government shall be monarchical, and shall consist of a Senate and Congress.

The Senatorial term shall be thirteen years; the Senators are to be elected by provisional councils composed of four for each province. The sessions of Congress are to be triennial, and universal suffrage is to be the rule in regard to voting. The reign of the king shall be limited to eighteen years.

The majority of the committee reported in favor of a separation of Church from State, while a minority report advocated the Roman Catholic as the State creed, with toleration towards all other religious professions.

The liberty of the press and the right of public meeting will be guaranteed.

The Cortes yesterday passed the Military Conscription law.

Death from Hydrophobia.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, March 25.--A gentleman named Timothy Breeden, of this city, who was bitten by a terrier nine weeks ago, died yesterday morning of hydrophobia, after passing through the most terrible spasms and convulsions.

A Western Mayor Impeached.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.--The City Councils of Carondolet have, it is said, impeached Bernard Hopping, the Mayor. He is charged with having effected a loan of $15,000 for the city and appropriated the money to his own use.

The Reciprocity Question.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 25.--The Government of Prince Edward's Island has been notified by Imperial authority that it is not competent for that island to enter into negotiations with the United States, with a view to reciprocity with the co-operation of the other British North American provinces.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 25--A. M.--Consols for money, 93¼, and for account, 93¾. 5-20s, 83¼. Railways steady. Erie, 24½; Illinois Central, 97.

LIVERPOOL, March 25--A. M.--To-morrow being Good Friday, the weekly cotton circular is published to-day. The sales for the week have been 63,000 bales, of which 8000 were for export and 10,000 to speculators. Stock on hand 258,000 bales, of which 16,000 are American. The market this morning opens active but unchanged. Sales to-day estimated at 18,000 bales. Red Western Wheat, 8s. 11d. Other articles unchanged. There will be no market to-morrow.

Cotton at Havre opened buoyant, both on the spot and afloat. On the spot, 144f.; afloat, 141½f.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, March 25--P. M.--Cotton firm. Sales of uplands afloat at 12½d.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firmer, and better prices realized. Wheat active.

LONDON, March 25--P. M.--Bonds quiet and unchanged. Railways steady.

LIVERPOOL, March 25--P. M.--Cotton not quite so active. The sales are estimated at 15,000 bales. Stock of cotton afloat, 419,000 bales, of which 160,000 are American. Bacon 68. 9d.

Cotton at Havre firmer; on the spot, 144½, afloat, 145½f.

Quotations by Telegraph--1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning, Davis & Co., Stock Brokers, 48 S. Third street:--

N. Y. Cent. R.	163½	Cleveland & Toledo	106½
Ph. and Rea. R.	91½	Toledo & Wab.	68½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	96½	Mil. & St. Paul R. c	70½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87½	Mil. & St. P. pref.	79½
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	84½	Adams Express	59
Chi. & N. W. R. pf.	92¾	Wells, Fargo	31
Chi. and R. I. R.	132½	United States	56½
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	122½	Tennessee 6s, new	64½
Pacific Mail S. Co.	88½	Gold	131¼
West. Union Tel.	37½		

Market steady.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC--Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, and Sharswood.--The following judgments were given this morning:--

Graham vs. Lane et al. Error to Common Pleas of Susquehanna county. Judgment reversed, and v. f. d. n. awarded. Thompson, C. J.

The borough of Mauch Chunk vs. Shultz. Error to Common Pleas of Carbon county. Judgment affirmed. Thompson, C. J.

Crawford vs. Winner. Error to Common Pleas of Lycoming county. Judgment affirmed. Per curiam.

McMinn vs. Farren. Error to Common Pleas of Lycoming county. Judgment affirmed. Per curiam.

Wykoff vs. Hughes. Error to Common Pleas of Wayne county. Judgment affirmed, with instructions. Read, J.

The Dime Savings Institution vs. The Allentown Bank. Judgment reversed and v. f. d. n. awarded. Agnew, J.

Owen B. Sigley vs. The Borough of Bethlehem. Error to Common Pleas of Northampton county. Judgment affirmed. Agnew, J.

Joseph M. Davis' appeal; estate of Emma M. Davis. Decree reversed and decree entered for appellant. Agnew, J. Read and Sharswood, J. J., dissenting.

Burn & Kern vs. Fink. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Writ of error quashed. Williams, J.

The Brodhead Murder--Sentence of Death Affirmed.

William Brooks and Charles Orme vs. The Commonwealth. This was a writ of error to the Oyer and Terminer of Monroe county, the plaintiffs in error having been convicted at Stroudsburg, and sentenced to death for the murder of Theodore Brodhead.

The deceased kept the hotel known as the Brainerd House, at Dutotsville, Monroe county, and one morning in November last, upon returning home, after a short absense, was informed that his money drawer had been robbed, and the plaintiffs in error were the robbers. He and his brother Thomas started in pursuit of the plaintiffs, and overtook them on the highway, and, telling them that they were suspected of the larceny, demanded that they should return to the town. Orme consented to go back, but Brooks refused, and one of the Brodheads laid hands upon him, saying that he must go with them.

Orme here attempted to throw some money over an orchard wall, but a two dollar note fell to the ground, and as Thomas Brodhead stooped to pick it up, Brooks levelled a pistol at his head. Theodore warned him not to fire, and he turned and shot him, Theodore, through the heart. A scuffle ensued between Thomas and the plaintiffs, in which several pistol shots were fired, and the former so badly beaten that he sank to the ground exhausted, and they fled. But they were subsequently arrested, tried, and convicted.

At the trial their counsel advanced the point that the Broadheads, being but private citizens, and having no warrant, their death, resulting from resistance to the attempted arrest, was not murder, but manslaughter. This the Court below refused to affirm, and this formed the principal assignment of error. It was argued fully a week or ten days ago, and this morning was decided.

The opinion of the Court, after stating the facts of the murder and the alleged error, says:--

"It is an answer to this point to say that it required the Court to take the question entirely from the jury, and to say that the crime was only manslaughter. Though the arrest be illegal, the killing would not necessarily be manslaughter, for the question of malice still remained. The illegal assault will not reduce the offense to manslaughter where the revenge is disproportionate and barbarous."

"That on the commission of a felony a private person, making fresh pursuit on reliable information, may arrest the felon, is the law, not only of England, but of this State."

"Upon probable suspicion, also, a private person may arrest the felon or other person so suspected."

"If an innocent person is arrested upon suspicion by a private individual, such individual is excused if a felony was in fact committed, and there was reasonable ground to suspect the person so arrested. But if no felony was committed by any one, and a private individual arrested without warrant, such arrest is illegal, though an officer would be justified if he acted upon information from another which he had reason to rely on."

Tilghman, C. J., says:--"And even where there is only probable cause of suspicion, a private person may without warrant at his peril make an arrest. I say at his peril, for nothing short of proving the felony will justify the arrest."

The sentence of the Court is affirmed, and the record is remitted for further proceeding according to law.--Agnew, J.

"I fully concur in the reasons of my brother Agnew for affirming the judgment of the Court below on the very points presented and argued. To that portion relating to private arrests I am not prepared to assent, nor yet fully to dissent; but I concur in the result determined on."--Thompson, C. J.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS--Judge Peirce. --There was quite a number of prisoners in the dock this morning to engage the attention of the Court.

William Kleist pleaded guilty to the larceny of a coat from the front of a store.

William Doland acknowledged that he made a practice of going to boarding-houses at the dinner hour and helping himself to the coats, hats, etc., belonging to the boarders.

A boy named John Geer plead guilty to a charge of cutting lead pipe from the cellar of a gentleman's house and taking it away.

Jacob Mann, alias Peacock, plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of boots from Jacob Nace, and Lilly Mann, alias Morris, was put upon trial, charged with the same offense. This man is the well-known thief who, on last Friday evening, with his "pal," entered Mr. Nace's store, No. 312 North Second street, and, under pretense of an intention to purchase, managed to get several pairs of shoes and boots into the woman's lift pocket. This happened to be detected by Mr Nace's daughter, who gave the alarm. The woman ran, but was pursued and overtaken by Mr. Nace, who arrested her, not without receiving several blows from Mann, who hastened to her rescue. When she was handed over to the police authorities and searched, this lift-pocket was found to be literally full of foot gear. She also gave the officer the key to a room in Second street, occupied by herself and Mann, in which were found skeleton keys, jimmies, and other burglars' tools.

These facts, as already stated in our local columns, were proven at the trial, and the unfortunate woman's only reply was an argument by her counsel, F. Amedee Bregy, Jr., which had not been finished when our report closed.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, March 25, 1869.

A good deal of speculation is being indulged in by capitalists and traders as to the probable course of the money market during the next two weeks, and the fears of an approaching tightness of money create no little uneasiness. There can be little doubt but that the critical period of April would be bridged over without much inconvenience if the cliques could be restrained in their attempts to aggravate the evil, but the occasion affords a strong temptation to resort to the usual methods for the sake of the large profits which hang on success. Meanwhile merchants and traders are pressing for accommodations, and when navigation shall open large amounts will be called for to move Western produce to the seaboard markets, and thus create a demand for currency beyond the supply in the market. Prudent business men are preparing for this event by contracting for time loans at unusual rates of interest.

To meet this demand the banks can do little, being engaged in contracting their lines, and the bulk of the loans are effected on the street at exceptional rates. Call loans may be quoted at about 7 per cent. on Governments and at 8 per cent. on other securities. Prime business paper varies from 10 to 15 per cent. But second grades are almost unmarketable, save at very heavy shaves.

Government bonds are very quiet, with a very slight advance in prices. Gold is correspondingly weak, opening at 131¼, and at 12 M. standing at 131.

There was a moderate degree of activity in the stock market to-day; but prices were weak. State loans were neglected. City loans sold to a limited extent at 100¼ for the new issues.

Government bonds were rather stronger, and at 12 M. were quoted as follows:--Coupon, 1881, 115¾@116½; 5-20 Coupon, 1862, 118¼@118⅝; 5-20 Coupon, 1864, 114@114¼; 5-20 Coupon, 1865, 116¼@116½; 5-20 Coupon, 1865, January and July, 113@113¼; do. do., 1867, 113¼@113⅝; 10-40 Coupon, 105@105¼.

Reading Railroad was not so strong, selling at 45¼; Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 57⅛ @57⅜; Northern Central at 48; Cam. and Am. 121½; Lehigh Valley at 55½; and Philadelphia and Erie at 25¼.

Canal shares were quiet, but firm. Lehigh Navigation sold as high as 31.

Coal shares were inactive, 4½ was bid for New York and Middle; 5¾ for Fulton; 5½ for Big Mountain; and ¾ for Feeder Dam.

In Bank shares the only transaction was in Western at 80. 123½ was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 31 for Mechanics'; 118 for Kensington; and 69½ for Corn Exchange.

Passenger Railway shares were quiet, with sales of Tenth and Eleventh at 71, and Hestonville at 12¼. 40 was bid for Second and Third, and 26 for Spruce and Pine.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$ 00 City 6s, New	100⅝	7 sh P & Am	58.12½
$5700 do	100⅜	10 do	c. 12½
$1000 C & Am 6s, '87	93¼	89 do	12½
$1000 Pa R I m 6s	99	200 sh Read R	s. 15 50
$1000 C & Am 6s, '80	93¼	3 sh Leh Val	s. 55½
$2000 Leh RR 1s	86½	12 do	s. 55½
$ 00 Leh 6s, gold	91	11 do	s. 55¾
$100 do	s. 91	200 sh N Central	48
1 sh Western Bank	80	16 do	48
900 sh Penna R	s. 57¾	10 sh Leh Nav	31
100 sh Phil & E	c. 25¾	17 sh 10th & 11th	71
100 do	s. 25¾		

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:--U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¾@116; 5-20s of 1862, 118¼@118⅜; 5-20s, 1864, 114@114¼; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 116¼@ 116¼; July, 1865, 113@113¼; do., 1867, 113¼@ 113⅜; do. 1868. 113¼@113⅝; 10-40s, 105@105¼. Gold, 131¼. Union Pacific bonds, 103¾@104.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:--United States 6s, 1881, 115¾@116¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 118@118¼; do., 1864, 113¾@114¼; do., 1865, 116¼@116½; do. July, 1865, 113@113¼; do. July, 1867, 113¼@113⅝; do. 1868, 112¾@113¼; 5s, 10-40s, 104¾@105¼. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25 Gold, 130¾@131.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:--U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¾ @115¾; do. 1862, 118@118¼; do., 1864, 114@ 114¼; do., 1865, 116@116¼; do., 1865, new, 113@ 113¼; do., 1867, new, 113¼@113¾; do., 1868, 113 @113½; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105@105¼; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 103¾@103¾; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 131@131¼; Silver, 126@126¾.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 25--Stocks steady. Gold, 131⅛; Exchange, 108¾; 5-20s, 1862, 118⅝; do. 1864, 114¾; do. 1865, 116⅜; new, 113; 1867, 113¾; 10-40s, 105; Virginia 6s, 60; Missouri 6s, 80; Canton Co., 58½; Cumberland preferred, 37; New York Central, 162½; Reading, 91⅝; Hudson River, 137; Michigan Central, 117¾; Michigan Southern, 96½; Illinois Central, 127; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87; Cleveland and Toledo, 106 Chicago and Rock Island, 102; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 122¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, March 25.--The Flour market is very firm, and the inquiry both for shipment and home consumption has improved. About 1100 barrels were taken at $5 25@5·50 for superfine; $6@6 50 for extras; $6·50@7 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $8·62½@ 9·25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $9·50@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7·25@7 75. Nothing going in Corn Meal.

There is a steady demand for prime Wheat at previously quoted rates, but inferior sorts are neglected; sales of red at $1·60@1·65; amber at $1 70@1 80; and white at $1 75@1 85. Rye sells at $1 53@1 55 ₱ bushel for Western. Corn is quiet but steady; sales of 2000 bushels yellow at 87@ 88c.; and Western mixed at 85@86c. Oats are selling at 73@75c. for Western; and 60@68c. for Pennsylvania.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed is less active, and sells at $9·75@ 10 25. Timothy ranges from $3·35@3 62½, and Flaxseed at $2·65@2·70.

Bark is firm at $56 ₱ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Whisky is firmer, and is now held at 98c.@$1 ₱ gallon, tax paid, in wood and iron-bound packages.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

LONDONDERRY, March 25. — Arrived, steamship Prussian, from Portland.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 25.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....48 | 11 A. M.....53 | 2 P. M.....57

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl, Jr.

Br. brig Lizzie Troop, Newell, Barbadoes, C. G. Van Horn.

Brig Galeteo, McKenzie, Matanzas, Dallett & Son.

Schr D. T. Willis, Cheesborough, New London, Bulkley & Co.

Schr Wm. Gillum, Mehaffey, Fall River, John Rommel, Jr.

Schr Jas Allderdice, Willitts, Boston, Van Dusen & Bro.

Schr J. B. Bleecker, York, Stonington, W. H. Johns & Bro.

Schr Mary Standish, Rich, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.

Schr Ed. Ewing, McAllinden, Norwich, Scott, Walter & Co.

Schr J. P. Cake, Endicott, Boston, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co.

Schr Mary A. Loughery, Donnelly, Hartford, Geo. S. Keppler.

Schr A. S. Cannon, Cobb, East Cambridge, do.

Schr G. A. Twibill, Loughery, Hartford, do.

Schr W. G.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

A Sensible Step for Congress.

From the N. Y. Times.

We are glad to see that the House of Representatives has taken time to provide for the investigation of a question of the highest practical importance to American prosperity. A select committee of nine has been provided for, whose duties are to inquire into and report at the next session the causes of the great reduction of American tonnage engaged in the foreign carrying trade, and the great depression in the navigation interests of the country. Also, to report what measures are necessary to increase our ocean tonnage, revive our navigation interests, and regain for our country the relative position which it once held among nations as a great maritime power.

We suppose the committee will hold most of its sessions in this city, as it is here it will be most convenient to obtain the information necessary to the answering of these inquiries. We trust it will call before it some of our great ship-builders—or those who *once were* our ship builders—some of our great shipping merchants, some of our great importers, and some of those concerned in the other great interests connected with commerce and our mercantile marine. We trust it will listen to the opinions of the Chamber of Commerce; and we have no doubt that for this occasion the Chamber will be able to agree as to certain vital interests that deserve the favorable consideration of Congress. After completing such investigations, the committee should visit Portland, Boston, and Philadelphia, so as to get a thorough comprehension of the matter in all its bearings.

When those of our leading men who represent the interests that are now broken down have visited Washington to lay facts and arguments before Congress, they have not been properly received. In many cases they have been treated as merely selfish schemers, as men seeking their own advantage at any cost, as men whose advances ought to be repelled, and whose projects or suggestions ought to be defeated. The great majority of the members of Congress know very little about the mercantile interests of the country.

They have made no investigations such as would fit them to legislate on these interests, and have no experience such as would guide them in the right course of action. As a consequence, the representatives of our mercantile interests have long felt discouraged in regard to any intelligent action on the part of Congress, and have felt that it was hopeless to impress their ideas on the law-making powers. It is on this account that they have drifted into a state of indifference, and have come to look hopelessly on the decay of the American marine.

It is a good sign that Congress has now shown a desire to find out something about these matters. If it sets about the investigation in a right way, it will have no difficulty in obtaining information that will be exceedingly valuable in legislation.

Our National Finances.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Whoever gave any credit to the bulletin of Mr. Alexander Delmar, issued some eight or ten months ago, in gleeful response to a call from a few of our leading Copperheads, wherein he demonstrated that our Treasury would be empty and our finances utterly down at the heel by the 1st of July next, must be rather astonished to learn that, though no fraction of additional burden has since been laid on the people, we have still about one hundred millions in the Treasury, whereof seventy-five millions belongs there (the residue being balanced by certificates of deposit afloat), and are able to resume in earnest the extinction of our debt by buying up and paying off at least fifty millions of principal. We might do this to-morrow without endangering the prompt payment of our accruing interest; and we do earnestly hope to see the process of paying off resumed and vigorously prosecuted at an early day. We are tired of printing monthly statements that our debt is about twenty-six hundred and fifty millions, from which deduct cash in the Treasury one hundred millions, and there will remain due twenty-five hundred and fifty millions, or thereabout: we want to state at an early day that the cash lately on hand has been mainly devoted to the purchase or payment of debt, so that there remain but ten millions or so in the Treasury, while the debt has been actually reduced to twenty-five hundred and fifty millions.

We object to the retention of so much, or (indeed) or of any large amount in the Treasury, on these grounds:—

I. It aggravates the premium on gold. The Government makes gold needlessly scarce in the street by piling up cords of it in the Treasury. The gold certificates are the gold gamblers' chips or checks, whereby they are enabled unduly to depress the public credit. We insist that the Treasury shall desist from banking their pernicious game.

II. It subjects the people to a heavy loss. Had the surplus gold in the Treasury been persistently applied, from the 1st of January, 1866, to the purchase and extinction of public debt, that debt would have been at least twenty millions less than it is. We have seen the time, not long since, when seventy millions of gold would have bought [illegible] ninety millions of bonds [illegible] day has passed, never to return. We must now pay at least eighty millions for ninety millions of bonds, and perhaps more. But our bonds are creeping surely up to par, and we should buy while we can still buy at a considerable discount. At all events, we should no longer keep the Treasury full of gold and pay interest thereon.

III. There is danger in this vast accumulation. We presume all our Treasury officials are honest men, yet they are subject to temptation, like the rest of us. Suppose one who had access to the treasure vaults should be persuaded, by some sanguine or desperate broker, that he could borrow $100,000 from the millions without detection, and that the broker had a "dead sure thing" for making a fortune suddenly therewith, when the gold could be replaced, two families made happy, and no harm done; and suppose there should be a "slip-up" in the "dead sure thing," requiring another $100,000, and then another, and another, until the abstraction had run up to millions, and could no longer be concealed, would there be anything different in this tragedy from what transpires periodically all around us? When banks cannot protect themselves against defalcations, can we reasonably expect the Treasury to escape forever? We should feel a sense of relief if we should hear that all the spare coin in the Treasury had been converted into bonds, and the bonds burned to ashes.

We believe that such conversion, together with the redemption of the gold certificates, would take us at least half-way to resumption at once. We make gold scarce by hoarding it. Our hoard subserves no good purpose whatever. It does not, as has been asserted, maintain the credit of our greenbacks, because no amount of greenbacks will command a dollar of it. It does not buoy up the price of our bonds; for that depends on their market value in London, and sinks or rises therewith. An embarrassed debtor, who should hoard gold in vast amounts on pretense that he purposed to pay some of his debts with it several years hence, would be hooted as a swindler. Every one would say, "Pay what you can now, and the rest whenever you shall be able." That is the true policy of nations as well.

We will not debate the comparative wisdom of paying bonds or paying greenbacks. We believe it best for all our creditors that every dime the Treasury can spare should be devoted to buying up and cancelling bonds—that we can thus bring our greenbacks to par much sooner than otherwise. But only use the cash on hand to pay off some form of debt, and we shall be content.

Geographical Distribution of the Great Offices.

From the N. Y. World.

President Grant's first cast of a Cabinet so filled the country with amazement, and his own party with consternation, that the question of geographical distribution was sunk and overlooked in the astonishment felt at the weakness, inexperience, and unfitness of his selections on personal grounds. The prodigious blunder of appointing a Secretary of the Treasury who was legally disqualified, and, when the blunder was discovered, of asking Congress to suspend one of the most wholesome laws in the statute book to enable him to serve, and then, when even a Republican Congress was shocked and revolted at so strange and impudent a request, backing out of the appointment and recasting the Cabinet, so engrossed the public attention with shifting exhibitions of vacillating absurdity, that it is no wonder that the minor absurdity of the geographical distribution has, thus far, passed without much notice. Personal capacity is, of course, altogether more important than geographical fairness. A Cabinet of preëminent fitness for the discharge of official duties, and strong in public confidence, would not be very severely criticized on the ground of mere locality. But such mediocre statesmen as General Grant has selected can be found in abundance in every part of the country. There is hardly a State in the Union which could not supply materials for a Cabinet of more ability, weight, and experience than are comprised in either the first or the final cast of the new President. He has, therefore, no apology for his flagrant disregard of local fairness in the bestowal of the great offices.

It seems pretty well settled that the mission to England is to be conferred upon Mr. Motley, which accumulates upon one of the small New England States three of the most honorable positions in the gift of the President. Massachusetts has the Secretaryship of the Treasury, the most important of the Cabinet offices, the Attorney-Generalship, and the first in rank of all the foreign missions. But Messrs. Boutwell, Motley, and Hoar have no such superior qualifications, nor any such standing in public estimation, as vindicates this great accumulation of honors upon a little narrow district in the eastern part of Massachusetts. Mr. Boutwell has been the head of a bureau in the Treasury Department; Mr. Motley has held a second-class mission; Mr. Hoar is quite a novice in Federal politics. Nearly all the members of President Grant's Cabinet are taken from the Atlantic seaboard. Mr. Fish is from New York, Mr. Borie from Philadelphia, Mr. Creswell from Maryland, which, with the two from Eastern Massachusetts, gives five of the seven members of the Cabinet to a narrow strip on the coast between the mouth of the Merrimac and the Potomac. The whole vast region stretching from the Hudson river to the Pacific coast, and the whole vast region between the Potomac and the Rio Grande, have only two Cabinet offices, offices of minor importance, and filled by men of so little mark or note that no other President than General Grant would have ever thought of selecting them. General Rawlins was appointed for no other reason than because he has been General Grant's military chief of staff. Mr. Cox is a young man who has never been known in national politics. If the whole country west of the Hudson and south of the Potomac had been told that it was to have only two places in the Cabinet, and had been allowed any voice in the selection, most certainly these two men would not have been its preference.

General Grant is excusable enough for not recognizing the South in the composition of his Cabinet. He is under a party obligation to appoint only Republicans, and there are no Republicans in the Southern States who are fit for Cabinet places or foreign missions. The carpet-baggers get a great deal more than they deserve in local offices, and positions in the bastard State governments. But the slight which General Grant has put upon the West is inexcusable. The Republican party has a larger proportion of capable men in the West than in the East. Moreover, that great and magnificent section has not that weight in the legislative branch of the Government to which its population entitles it; and there would be a fairness in redressing the inequality by giving the West more than a proportionate share of the executive offices. We are now in the last year before a new Federal census, and during the decade which is closing the growth of the West has altogether outstripped that of other parts of the country. In the redistribution of Congressmen after the new census, next year, the East will lose and the West will gain a great number of Representatives. After 1870 the West, if united, will control the legislation of the country, and control the national conventions for nominating Presidential candidates. The West is equitably entitled to this superior weight now; but it cannot receive the benefit of its wonderful growth since 1860 until after the ten years are fully up, when, by a sudden stride or leap, it will make a great advance in political influence. Suffering, as the West does, from the inequality incident to the last year of a decade, it was entitled to a recognition of its real importance at the hands of the new President by receiving a number of the great offices bearing a fair proportion to its actual population. Instead of that, it receives next to nothing; for even the two paltry Cabinet offices which General Grant has seen fit to fill with two small Western men, are less a recognition of that great section than a recognition of personal services to himself. As some men in the wealthy Atlantic cities had rendered him more acceptable services by large presents of money, while the West gave him nothing but honor and votes, General Grant has shown his sordid nature by rewarding the money-givers with the lion's share of the spoils. The West has not showered down upon him gifts of houses, bonds, money, furniture, libraries, horses, coaches, plate, and wines; and so the West is treated with contemptuous neglect in the bestowal of the patronage. Washburne is remembered; Rawlins is remembered; not however in recognition of that magnificent and populous section, but only in recognition of their personal devotion to Ulysses Grant.

One might suppose, at first view, that mere craft and ambition would lead General Grant to treat the West less shabbily. In 1872 it will have a much larger proportion of the Presidential electors than it had in 1868, and no President can ever again be elected without the support of the West. But the West, when Grant has been weighed in the balance and found wanting, will doubtless prefer some other candidate; and General Grant seems to have decided that he will do nothing to promote, and everything in his power to obstruct, the reputation of every Western man who is considerable enough to be feared as a rival. But this small, ignoble game has no chance to win. It gives a handle to active, cunning politicians, like Colfax, which they will not fail to use and make the most of. All Western Republicans who have a natural ascendancy over public opinion will be secretly undermining Grant during the first half of his term, and openly aiming to supplant him in the regard of the party during the last half. Grant is already jealous of Colfax, and appoints nobody to any office whom Colfax might be supposed to favor. Colfax is very much his superior in the arts of a demagogue; and resentment, ambition, and the abundant leisure of his present office will prompt and enable the Vice-President to practise such arts with considerable effect. Grant is destined to have no other friends in the West than the dependants on whom he bestows offices; and he will probably find, three years hence, that the outs are more numerous, capable, and influential than the ins.

The Proposed Compromise on the Tenure of Office.

From the N. Y. Herald.

It appears that the difficulty in the Senate in reference to a repeal or a suspension of the Tenure-of-Office law has been settled among the Republicans in caucus in an agreement for a modification of the law. The main object of Congress in passing the law was to keep Secretary Stanton in the War Office during Johnson's administration. Johnson's policy of Southern reconstruction was not the policy of Congress. Johnson was dead-set against this policy, while Stanton was an active ally of Congress and a complete check upon Johnson in the matter of those Southern military governments. Hence, when it was hinted to Congress that Johnson had resolved upon the removal of Stanton, the two houses hit upon the Tenure-of-Office law, providing among other things that the members of the Cabinet shall hold their offices, respectively, during the Presidential term of their appointment and for one month thereafter, subject to removal only with the consent of the Senate. This section of the law the Senate has agreed in caucus to strike out, so that the President may remove any member of his Cabinet at discretion, leaving him subject here only to the constitutional requirement of a concurrence of the Senate in his appointments.

But the law, in view of the havoc which Johnson otherwise might make in the absence of Congress among the radical office-holders, including Stanton, was framed to head him off in the section providing that in the absence of the Senate the President may suspend any executive subordinate; but that within twenty days after the reassembling of the Senate he shall give his reasons for such suspension, and if voted unsatisfactory by the Senate the suspended officer shall be reinstated. Under this provision Stanton was suspended by the President and reinstated by the Senate, the reasons given for the suspension being voted insufficient. The Senate proposes so to modify the provision that the President may make removals from office during a recess of Congress, and that with the return of the Senate he shall not be required to give his reasons for removals made, but only to report them; whereupon, if the Senate consent, the removal shall hold good, but if otherwise the party removed shall be reinstated. Our Washington despatch states that the Senate Caucus Committee on Tuesday evening waited upon the President, and submitted to him these modifications, and that he expressed himself satisfied with the bill in its proposed form.

Here are some important concessions to the President; but the reservation of the power of the Senate over removals from office is still the main question. The Copperhead organ of the Manhattan close political corporation enters a just complaint against the shabby device of only suspending this office-holders' law for the benefit of a Republican President, in order that it may come into full play again in the event of the election of a Democratic President. But this Copperhead organ, through its party spectacles, can see nothing in General Grant's desire to have the law removed as an obstruction in his way except a purpose to gain the power so to manipulate the Republican party in his appointments as to secure another term in the White House. Thus we are told that "General Grant wants a second term; he knows he can be re-elected only by getting the Republican nomination, and the power of removal during the last year or two of his present term is his chief reliance for packing and controlling the Republican Convention."

This is a Copperhead view of General Grant's policy. It covers, too, the old Democratic game which smashed the party into flinders under poor Pierce and Buchanan; and yet our Copperhead Bourbons will learn nothing. They are firm in the fallacy that the President with the spoils at his command can buy another term as President, and that herein lie all the objections of General Grant to this Tenure-of-Office law. We presume, however, that the Copperhead oracle which has been flaunting these views of the Manhattan ring before the public will consent to the reported compromise as agreed on by the Republican majority of the Senate, because it still denies to the President a decisive voice in the matter of removals from office; so the Senate may still checkmate him if they catch him "packing the Republican Convention" of 1872. But dismissing this absurdity in regard to General Grant, the question recurs, why is the Senate so tenacious of this appellate jurisdiction over removals from office? There may be a few Presidential candidates among the conscript fathers who desire to retain a check upon General Grant as a dangerous rival, but we apprehend that the influences operating upon the radical majority in behalf of this proposed compromise have very little to do with the Presidential succession.

General Grant contemplates a searching diagnosis of retrenchment and reform. He is evidently in earnest in this business. But the affiliations of the whisky rings, the tobacco rings, the various other internal revenue rings, the custom house rings, and the Indian treaty and railway land and bond speculating rings and their mercenaries of the lobby, encompass the President on every side. This powerful coalition of Treasury leeches have their allies in office, who have, we fear, their friends in the Senate, and if so, General Grant must be careful in treading on the toes of these favorites, or the Senate may check him in his mad career. Here we suspect, at all events, may be found the solution of this proposed compromise. Where hundreds of millions of money in lobby jobs and whisky frauds, etc., are at stake, retrenchment and reform must not go too fast nor too far, for, after all, what is the Government to the powers that be without the spoils?

Of the law in controversy we still trust that General Grant will insist upon an absolute repeal. Fresh from the people, with the House of Representatives, he directly represents the will of the people. Only one-third of the Senate represent directly the elections of 1868. The other two-thirds, excepting reconstruction, were elected upon other issues. The House therefore should not yield to the Senate upon this office-holders' law, but hold fast to the ultimatum of the administration.

Cuban Conquests and Spanish Scrimmages.

From the N. Y. Times.

Were not the memory of our own "little unpleasantness" so fresh, the daily Spanish official war news, whereby it is made to appear that "the Cuban insurgents have been defeated in a severe battle, and their cause is hopeless," might be deceptive; but "we have been there;" we, too, have seen times when every trivial skirmish was magnified by "official advices" into a great victory, and the accidental discharge of a musket might echo like the roar of a Waterloo from Maine to Missouri. According to the Government reports, the Cubans are worsted in every encounter, and the "last spark of the rebellion" is just going to be "trampled out," precisely as, in our favorite figure, the "backbone of the Rebellion" was always on the point of being broken.

Everybody remembers when, in 1861, "heavy firing near the Chain Bridge" used to come off each afternoon with great punctuality—"just in time for the evening papers." A satirist described one of these diurnal battles, which began, as usual, with "a series of loud explosions on Arlington Heights." Twenty-four reporters, according to him, immediately telegraphed to twenty-four papers that 500,000 Rebels had attacked our lines with 2000 rifled cannon, and had been repulsed with a loss of 14,000 killed—Federal loss, "one killed and two committed suicide." But when General McClellan came to inquire of an orderly about the particulars, there turned out to be "no firing at all, but only William Brown, of Regiment 5, Mackerel Brigade, which has a horrible cold and sneezes in that way." William was warned accordingly to telegraph to the War Department whenever he sneezed, to avoid any more of those harrowing mistakes.

Spanish victories in Cuba remind one of such historic events. Our Havana correspondent has just shown up in a most ridiculous light the three last "battles" in Cuba, proving them to have not even the proportions of a cross-road skirmish. He qualifies the affairs as "scrimmages," and of the grand storming of Mayari he remarks that this Sebastopol is "smaller than Miller's Hole, California, and its intrenchments somewhat larger than an apple-woman's stand."

In plain truth, there has as yet been no measure of strength between the Spanish and Cuban soldiers, no "anaconda coil" drawn round the rebellion, and no "backbone" broken; the accounts of battles are moonshine. But, on the other hand, the present sluggishness of the struggle is no proof that it will not ere long break into fierce activity. As transatlantic spectators checked their mirth over the bloodlessness of Sumter and its sequence when the rain of battle pattered heavily on Bull Run, and the full thunderstorm broke over the blood-drenched field of Shiloh, so we may yet see terrible carnage in Cuba. It is for the advantage of the Spaniards to settle the question promptly, but for that of the Cubans to delay it. The troops of the former are already disciplined veterans, those of the latter comparatively raw recruits. Time helps the latter, not the former. And, besides, while the Spaniard stands the winter's climate of Cuba very well, he will find fighting in summer to be another affair. We are probably at the beginning rather than the end of the insurrection.

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.

1040 MILES

NOW COMPLETED.

The First Mortgage Bonds,

HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,

WE ARE NOW SELLING

AT

PAR AND INTEREST,

Or exchanging for GOVERNMENT SECURITIES on the following terms:—

For $1000 1881s, we pay a difference of.....$148 34
$1000 1862s, we pay a difference of..... 173 34
$1000 1864s, we pay a difference of..... 128 34
$1000 1865s, Nov., we pay a diff. of..... 153 34
$1000 10-40s, we pay a difference of..... 43 34
$1000 1865s, July, we pay a difference of 118 34
$1000 1867s, July, we pay a difference of 118 34
$1000 1868s, July, we pay a difference of 118 34

Or in proportion, as the market for Government Securities may fluctuate.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, ETC.,

No. 36 South THIRD Street.

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P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

No. 39 South THIRD Street,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26 3

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 909 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 25

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RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

30 YEARS SIX PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS,

FOR SALE AT PAR

AND

ACCRUED INTEREST.

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GOLD, ETC.,

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2 1 tf PHILADELPHIA.

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Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Stree

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Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 15m

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Have Removed their

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

TO

No. 19 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers'. 1 28 6m

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At Closest Market Rates.

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Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,

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JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,

And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 905 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if anyfurther proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

No. 629 CHESNUT Street,

2 tf PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SAFES.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF ILL HEALTH I WILL SELL MY STOCK OF

SAFES, ETC.,

With Two Years' Unexpired Lease of Store,

No. 639 ARCH Street,

AND TWO VERY SUPERIOR DRAUGHT HORSES, WAGON, ETC., for cash or in exchange for desirable property.

Parties wishing to make such purchase will please call at my store betw en ten and three o'clock.

SAFES SELLING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

3 9 1uthsim M. C. SADLER, Agent.

C. L. WAISER

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE.

2 5 1 No. 434 RACE Street

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving an ENTIRE NEW STOCK of

Spring and Summer Coatings,

To which they invite the attention of the trade and others. 4 2 3 w

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,

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LARZELERE & BUCHEY,

Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,

No. 405 LIBRARY Street.

All Custom House Business transacted.

PASSPORTS PROCURED

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The funeral of the late Herman Cope took place yesterday morning from his late residence, No. 1807 Vine street, and was largely attended.

—Yesterday morning Louisa Walker, aged three years and six months, was run over by a hand-car on the Norristown Railroad, near Green lane, and seriously injured about the head and arms.

—The committee of Councils to investigate the action of the Chief of Police in the matter of the arrest of Policeman Hussey and Irons, in the Eighteenth district, failed to meet yesterday afternoon for want of a quorum.

—The question of apprenticeship among plumbers, was the subject of discussion last night at a conference held between a number of master plumbers and a committee of the Journeymen's Association. The result was a general acquiescence on the part of the masters in the suggestions of the workmen.

—A few days since we noticed the fact of a young Frenchman having placed a pistol in his mouth and discharged it, the ball taking effect in the head. Since then he was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, which institution he left yesterday, the ball still being in the vicinity of the eye.

—Adolph Grim, aged fourteen years, residing with his parents at No. 717 South Tenth street, accidentally shot himself yesterday morning, and died in a short time afterwards. An older brother owned a revolver, which he kept under the bed, and yesterday morning, after he left the room, Adolph took the pistol out, and while he was examining it one of the barrels was discharged, the contents entering the lad's breast. He dropped the pistol and ran down stairs, where he was met by his sister. She, on being informed of the accident, sought medical aid, but before the physician arrived the lad died.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 131¼.

—The crop prospect in California is encouraging.

—Mr. Grinnell will be the next Collector of the port of New York.

—Five million francs in specie arrived from Havre by the Westphalia, at New York, yesterday.

—A Government train, attacked by the Indians in Humboldt county, California, lost ten men killed.

—T. H. Lackey, a railroad contractor, of Battle Creek, Mich., committed suicide in Chicago on Tuesday night.

—The Rhode Island Senate have postponed the consideration of the constitutional amendment until May next.

—Eight or ten passengers were "damaged" by a car running off the track of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad.

—The alleged miseries of the passengers on a recent trip over the Union Pacific Railroad are denied by the passengers themselves.

—The Supreme Court in New York yesterday affirmed the will of James H. Roosevelt, who left the bulk of his property to found a hospital in that city.

—The examination of Governor Wells and others, at Richmond, for purloining a political letter from the Post Office, has been continued until next Monday.

—James Johnson, alias Cady Matthews, was arrested at Fort Erie yesterday, on the charges of highway robbery and counterfeiting United States currency.

—The Governor of New Jersey sent to the Legislature of that State, yesterday, the fifteenth amendment, with recommendations against its ratification.

—Colonel Williams, of the *Bulletin*, and Mayor Wholegan, of the *Times*, went to a point near Wyandotte, Kansas, to fight a duel, but the sheriff arrested both parties, thus preventing the hostile meeting.

—The steamer Fairbanks passed the wreck of a vessel off Cape Lookout, on the 23d inst., and picked up a trunk, in which was a book containing the names of Jasper Haskell, Martha D. Haskell, and Susan Y. Haskell, dated Deer Isle, Friday, July, 1862. Could find no traces of the crew among the fragments of the wreck.

Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, March 24.—The Captain-General has issued a proclamation declaring that all vessels captured in Spanish waters, or in seas near the island, with men, arms, and munitions of war on board, will be treated as pirates and adjudged according to the articles of war, irrespective of their points of departure or destination.

A Spanish man-of-war has brought to this port the brig Mary Lowell, from Nuevitas, whither she was taken by the Andalusia. After her capture, the Andalusia subsequently left Nuevitas on a cruise to intercept rebel expeditions.

The commander of the Andalusia, in a communication to the Captain-General, giving an account of the capture of the brig, affirms that he acted carefully, in accordance with international law. The value of the cargo of the Mary Lowell is estimated at $200,000, consisting of cannon, small arms, ammunition, and other war material. The expedition was commanded by Costillous.

The Spanish war steamer Gandiana arrived to-day from Nassau. She left another Spanish war vessel to watch the waters of Nassau.

A detachment of troops under General Escalante has gone to Cienfuegos.

Additional troops have been sent to Cardenas, Sagua, and Remedios.

A meeting of planters was held at the palace to night, at the request of General Dulce, to discuss and plan a system of rural police, to be established throughout the island for the protection of plantations.

News has been received of a heavy battle between the troops and the insurgents in the Central Department, on the road from Remedios to Moran. The Spanish forces are commanded by General Puello. No complete report of the battle has been made, and the result is not known, but the Spaniards claim that 800 rebels were killed.

Sugar buoyant; large business at 9@9¼ for No. 12. Exchange on London, 10@11 premium; on Paris, 2@1½ discount. United States, 60 days, gold, ½@1 discount; short sight, par@1 premium.

PARIS, March 24.—At the last meeting of the Council of Ministers, the Emperor introduced a project of a law abolishing the whole system of workmen's registers. He expressed his satisfaction with the results obtained by the progressive measures of the past few years. After reviewing former legislation enlarging the rights and liberties of the workingmen of France, he said he believed that the law he now proposed would place them in a proper position, tend to disarm hatred, and cause force to give way to right. The Emperor's project was adopted by the Council, and the law will be submitted to the Corps Legislatif at an early day.

Contested Election Case.

This case was resumed yesterday afternoon before the examiners, Messrs. Messick and Battorf.

Mrs. Elizabeth Boyle, No. 505 Bedford street, testified that Thomas McCarty moved from there about thirteen months ago. (He was assessed there, and on the voters' list.)

George Horsey (colored), No. 601 Bedford street, testified that none but colored persons lived there at this election. (George Morrison was assessed there, and on the voters' list.)

John Moon, 714 Bedford street, testified that John McClosky did not live there at this election; there is no No. 720; there is a vacant lot there. (John McClosky was assessed at above number, and on the voters' list. Patrick Quinn was assessed at 720 Bedford street, and on the voters' list.) Witness voted the Republican ticket; was return inspector for the election in the Seventh division of the Fourth ward; the voting was very fast when the polls opened; a great many were challenged, and about eight or ten were sworn; there are several stables built upon the lot mentioned; did not know whether any one slept there; could not recollect any challenge made when a voucher or the challenged was not sworn.

Samuel Kilpatrick testified that he formerly lived at No. 625 S. Ninth street, but moved from there last June, and did not vote in the Eighth division of the Fourth ward. (He was assessed there and on the voters' list.)

Alfred Craighead, No. 620 South street, testified that he voted the Republican ticket in the Seventh division of the Fourth ward, as also did John C. Hunter, No. 623 S. Eighth street; Thomas Leach, No. 612 South street; William Kingsmoore, No. 714 South street; Frederick Geisel, No. 622 S. Fifth street (voted for Tyndale); John Mayberry, No. 621 Bedford street.

Oliver P. Russell, No. 631 Fitzwater street, testified that he voted the Republican ticket in the Sixth division of the Fourth ward.

It was announced by the contestants' counsel that their case would be closed within two weeks. Adjourned.

THAYER VS. GREENBANK.

Report of the Committee of the Legislature on the Contest.

The report of the committee on the Thayer-Greenbank case, after setting forth in detail the object for which the committee was appointed, says:—It will not appear surprising that the committee do not agree with either the counsel for the petitioner or respondent, the first claiming a clear majority of 212 votes for Mr. Thayer, and the latter, one of whom claims a majority of 205, and another 243, as equally the clear majority for Mr. Greenbank.

Without going into details, your committee has not been able to find any such majority for either of the candidates; and if the determination of the question rested alone on the returns of the several divisions, corrected by all the papers which threw any light upon them, and of the illegal votes proved on the one side or the other, and the count of the ballots, your committee would have to report that neither of the candidates was entitled to the office; for the carelessness, to use no harsher expression, in most of the papers in making up the return is most unaccountable to your committee, and shows strong evidence, if not of fraud, at least an attempt to commit it. But your committee is of the opinion that much stronger and greater reasons exist, why the case should be decided upon other grounds, from all the testimony given.

The contestant and respondent ask your committee to reject the votes of some twenty-three different divisions from the return. Evidence, however, was given only to affect the Second and Tenth divisions of the First ward, Seventh of the Third, Sixth and Eighth of the Fourth, Sixth and Seventh of the Seventeenth, Tenth of the Nineteenth, and Fourth of the Twenty-fifth.

Amongst the internal evidence presented of the fraudulent mode of carrying on the election in some of these divisions, is the proof that the officers received more votes in a given time than it was possible to do in the strict performance of their duties. The purpose of the officers in many cases seemed only to be to receive the votes and put them in the boxes without regard to whether the person was entitled to vote or not, and in most of the divisions there was a very large number of voters not on the list.

With regard to the Tenth of the Nineteenth, the committee says:—"Without deciding who were the proper officers at this election division, it is sufficient for the committee to know, from the testimony in this case, that from the conduct of those holding the election, and of their friends on the outside, the voters in this division did not and could not exercise their rights, and that no fair election was held."

The report concludes as follows:—

Your committee have reluctantly come to the conclusion, though going a step further in the Second and Tenth divisions of the First ward than has ever been done before, that it is their imperative duty, from all the testimony given in this case, to reject the entire vote of the divisions above referred to. If elections are to be "free and equal," and citizens are desirous of having their votes made effectual, the only way is to hold the citizen and the election officers to a strict performance of their several duties. Mistakes and irregularities will even then happen. As such, they can be corrected, but when there is an almost total disregard of the election laws by the officers, and a denial on the part of one class of voters against their opponents, the time has come to say that, if such are the facts established, their ballots shall not count.

Correcting the returns in conformity to the views of the committee, the result will be as follows:—

	Thayer.	*Greenbank.*
General return	60,623	60,748
Deduct the following divisions, to wit:—	*Thayer.*	*Greenbank.*
2d division of 1st ward	286	176
10th " "	323	210
7th " 3d Ward	151	604
6th " 4th ward	50	345
8th " "	157	581
6th " 17th ward	56	459
7th " "	89	348
10th " 19th ward	195	23
4th " 25th ward	50	504
* Total	1357	3251
Which deduct as follows:—	60,623	60.748
	1,357	3,251
	59.266	
	57,497	57,497
Thayer's majority	1 769	

The committee then conclude by stating that Judge Thayer is entitled to the seat now held by Judge Greenbank.

Harrisburg.

After the close of our report yesterday the following was done in the Legislature:—

In the Senate a resolution was adopted authorizing the Speakers of both houses to draw on the Philadelphia City Treasurer for witness fees, etc., in the Thayer-Greenbank contest. The Philadelphia Registry law passed finally, as did also the General Registry law, and also the act authorizing United States commissioners in Philadelphia to administer oaths and affirmations and to take depositions to be used in any courts of the State. Adjourned.

In the House no action was taken on the report of the Ways and Means Committee, providing for final adjournment on April 9. The Metropolitan Police bill was reported on favorably by the Committee on Municipal Corporations. The fifteenth amendment was passed to a second reading.

The Aborigines.

The Pennsylvania delegation, consisting of George H. Stuart, William Welsh, and others, called upon the President yesterday, at noon, and had an interview relative to the Indian policy of the Government. The delegation was formally introduced to the President by Mr. Stuart, after which Mr. Welsh stated the object of the visit. He submitted a proposition that the President should appoint a commission of five or seven gentlemen, to give their services gratuitously to the Government, and who shall act with the Secretary of the Interior in the management of Indian affairs.

The President and Secretary of the Interior, who were present, expressed themselves satisfied with the proposition, and the President intimated that he proposed to make a radical change in the Indian policy of the Government. After the various members of the committee had expressed their views, Mr. Stuart closed by saying that a portion of the delegation was composed of members of the Society of Friends; he had lived among them for upwards of thirty years, and he would say that if their advice were taken in the management of Indian affairs, there would be fewer wars and less complaint of dishonesty among Indian agents. After the delegation left the White House they proceeded to the Capitol, and had an interview with General Butler and Speaker Blaine.

General Butler expressed himself as favorable to the project of the delegation, and hoped it would be successful. The members of the delegation, with the exception of Mr. Stuart, who left for Philadelphia to night, will appear before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs to-morrow. It is expected that an amendment, embodying the proposition of the delegation, will be appended to the Indian Appropriation bill now pending in the Senate.—*Inquirer's Washington Special Correspondence.*

Nominations by the President.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate:—

Giles A. Smith, Second Assistant Postmaster General; John R. Dobson, Deputy Postmaster, Phœnixville, Pa.; Jesse B. Mears, Deputy Postmaster, Bristol, Pa.; Charles S. Sirles, Deputy Postmaster, Troy, Pa.; Philip Hoerr, Deputy Postmaster, Buchanan, Pa.; William G. Price, Deputy Postmaster, Chester, Pa.; N. G. Smith, Deputy Postmaster, Flemington, N. J.; J. D. Clerninger, Deputy Postmaster, Mount Holly, N. J.; James Furman, Deputy Postmaster, Bordentown, N. J.; Moses H. Grinnell, Collector of Customs at New York; Samuel J. Stine, Collector of Internal Revenue, Tenth District of Pennsylvania; together with a large number of deputy postmasters.

Indiana Election.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 24.—Returns from the counties where special elections were held yesterday, to fill vacancies in the Legislature occasioned by the resigning of Democratic members, show that all the Democratic side will be returned, there being no opposition except in two or three counties. The Governor has called a special session of the Legislature, to convene on April 8th.

More Trouble at Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., March 24.—Several convicts in the prison here severely beat and bruised Joel Dubois, a keeper, yesterday.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....5 56 | MOON SETS.....4 40
SUN SETS.....6 17 | HIGH WATER.....11 46

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE N. TATHAM, WILLIAM C. KENT, D. C. McCAMMON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Atalanta	London	New York	Mar. 3
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 10
Hibernian	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 11
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Mar. 11
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 13
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	Mar. 13
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 13
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Mar. 13
Hansa	Southampton	New York	Mar. 16
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 16
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 16

FOR EUROPE.

Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 25
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Mar. 28
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 27
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 27
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 27
Northern Light	New York	Bremen	Mar. 27
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 31
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	April 1
Atalanta	New York	London	April 3
Wm. Penn	New York	London	April 10

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Mar. 25
Columbia	New York	Havana	Mar. 25
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Mar. 27

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Hiawatha, Lee, Newburyport, J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr Z. Steelman, Adams, Providence, do.
Schr Jesse Williamson, Corson, Providence, do.
Schr Ald. Smith, Salem, do.
Schr Lady Ellen, Doughty, Providence, do.
Schr Wm. Gillum, Mehaffey, Fall River, do.
Schr Richard Law, York, Stonington, do.
Schr Alex. Young, Young, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr C. R. Moller, Brown, Weymouth, via New Castle, Del., Knight & Sons.
Str Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Cropper & Brother, Griffith, 5 days from Federalsburg, Md., with railroad ties to Hickman & Cottingham.
Schr E. G. Irwin, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wm. Cummings, Miller, for New Orleans, remained at anchor in Nantasket Roads on Tuesday.
Steamship Prometheus, Gray, hence, at Charleston 22d inst.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 23d instant.
Steamship Pioneer, Wilbank, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 22d inst.
Barque John Boulton, Lindsey, sailed from Rio Janeiro 22d ult. for Baltimore, with 4[illegible] bags coffee.
Barque Ann Elizabeth, Norgrave, hence, at Barbadoes 27th ult., and sailed 10th inst. for Navassa.
Barque Leah Jacques, for Philadelphia, was loading at Buenos Ayres 12th ult.
Barque Mexico, Wortinger, hence, at Rio Janeiro 23d ult.
Barque Thomas Dallett, Pike, cleared at New York yesterday for Iaguayra and Porto Cabello.
Brig J. W. Woodruff, Haskell, from Fall River for Philadelphia, was on the marine railway at Newport 22d inst.
Brig Alice Lea, Foster, hence, at Barbados 11th inst.
Brig Resolute, Isard, hence for St. Mary's via Savannah, sailed from Fortress Monroe 23d inst.
Schr Lottie Beard, Perry, hence, at Dighton 21st instant.
Schr Mary R Hickman, White, for Philadelphia, at Newark 23d inst.
Steamer Sarah Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET,

CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 105 S. FIFTH ST.

(Two doors below Chesnut street),

AND

No. 432 WALNUT STREET,

(Penn Building,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards.....2 per cent.
" 100 " .....3 "
" 300 " .....4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds, and STAMPED ENVELOPES constantly on hand.

WANTS.

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call or address, with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 18 No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 2 6 3m

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board, also, if desired. 3 17

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 134 DOCK Street, PHILADELPHIA.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY, JOHN T. BAILEY, N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia. DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand Also, WOOL SACKS. 12 31

PATENTS.

PATENT OFFICES,

N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,

(Entrance on FOURTH Street).

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,

Solicitor of Patents.

Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circular on Patents. 3 5 smth

PATENT OFFICE.

Patents Procured in the United States and Europe.

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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

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The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

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NOTICE TO SOUTHERN SHIPPERS.—The Steamship TONAWANDA, temporarily withdrawn from the Savannah line for repairs, will resume her place on the line this week, to sail on SATURDAY next, 27th inst., at 8 A. M.

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Commencing on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 31, FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, who shortly leaves to fulfil her European engagement.

LAST APPEARANCE OF MADAME ANNA DE LA GRANGE, who leaves for Europe on the 15th of April next. During this brief season MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG will appear in FAUST, CRISPINO E LA COMARE, DON GIOVANNI, and FRA DIAVOLO.

Also, for the first time in Philadelphia, Meyerbeer's grand opera of LE PROPHETE will be produced with its gorgeous *mise en scene*, grand ballet, and military bands, etc. etc., with MADAME LA GRANGE in her greatest role, that of "Fides."

In addition to the above Donizetti's grand opera of LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR, Will be rendered, with MISS AGATHA STATES in the principal role.

The following artists will also appear in conjunction:—

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the extraordinary expense attendant upon the engagement of Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG and the production of Meyerbeer's Grand Opera of "LE PROPHETE" the prices upon the 'KELLOGG" and "LE PROPHETE" nights will be ADMISSION, $1. RESERVED SEATS, $2, subscription for the nine (9) opera nights will be TWELVE (12) DOLLARS ONLY.

The Box Office will open for the subscription sale at Mr. C. W. Trumpler's Music Store on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 9 A. M. 3 23

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 25, LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF POUL PLAY, WITH ALL ITS ORIGINAL SPLENDOR, NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, AND STARTLING MECHANICAL EFFECTS. PARTICULAR ANNOUNCEMENT. The Management announce an engagement with the GREAT LONDON BURLESQUE COMBINATION, JENNY WILLMORE, LIZZIE WILLMORE, AND FELIX ROGERS, who will make their first appearance in America ON MONDAY EVENING, March 29, in Burnard's Extravaganza of "IXION."

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Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1869.

The Tenure-of-Office Bill.

The Senate yesterday passed, by the decisive vote of 37 to 15, a substitute for the Tenure-of-Office bill, which is said to be acceptible to the President, and which commanded the support of nearly all the Republican members. It gives to General Grant ample power to remove all objectionable officers, without assigning cause, during the sessions of the Senate, provided that body consents to such removals, or confirms the appointment of new officials.

During the recess of the Senate it authorizes the President to suspend civil officers at his discretion, and to designate persons to fill the vacancies created, but he is to make new nominations within thirty days after the commencement of the next session, and if the Senate refuses to ratify these nominations, and to assent to the contemplated suspensions, the deposed officials will regain their positions.

The principal change effected by this substitute is, that it relieves the President from obligation to assign a cause for removals, and in doing this it destroys the feature of the present law which General Grant has most strongly condemned. In the conversations which he is alleged to have held with various parties, he has dwelt mainly upon the embarrassment he felt in finding appropriate accusations against persons whom he thought should be removed, for the good of the public service, but who could not be convicted of any serious offense. The proposed law entirely abrogates this necessity, but at the same time it gives the Senate a check upon the abuse of Presidential power which is, we think, fully authorized by the Constitution, and which may often be found essential to the protection of the national interests.

This plan of removing the existing difficulty is in some respects decidedly better than a temporary suspension of the present law, for it establishes a rule of action applicable at all times to all administrations, and cannot be assailed by the opposition as a mere transient expedient.

It is reported, however, that the substitute will encounter bitter hostility in the House, and that that body will be content with nothing less than the unconditional repeal of the existing restrictions. To-day's proceedings will probably serve to verify or contradict these rumors, and they will therefore attract great interest among the immense mass of politicians who are awaiting with intense anxiety the dismissal of the obnoxious adherents of Andrew Johnson.

If it is true that General Grant is satisfied with the Senate substitute, we see no good reason why it should not command the approval of the House. The underlying principle of the Tenure-of-Office bill has gained a deep hold upon the confidence of the country, and it is desirable that it should be maintained, in a modified form, even under an administration which has irresistible claims to public confidence.

The Cattle and Sheep Bills.

Our remarks a few days ago on the Cattle bill have caused pain to members, or at least to a member, of the Legislature. All cuticles are not as impervious as that of the rhinoceros, and it is rather gratifying than otherwise to find that some of the men "whee ocupy the position as legislatures" have not yet reached that pachydermatous condition when they are alike insensible to praise or blame. A "legislature" has had his sensibilities touched by our comments on the Cattle and Sheep bills, and under the supposition that we have confounded the guilty Cattle bill with the innocent Sheep bill, he has sent us an official copy of the latter, with a touching note which would do credit to Artemus Ward, assuring us that "Thair ar no snaix in this." This precious, but unfortunately anonymous, epistle is too good to be lost, so we give it as it was "writ," without dotting an *i* or crossing a *t*.

"it is verry painfull for men whoe ocupy the position as Legislatures, the Eronious statements you men do make in your paper, now I enclose you the Sheep Bill which you would make the people beleive was the Cattle bill. I defy you to point to one unjust word or meaning in this bill, the persons asking for this have there sheds Erected and are doing buisness and ouely ask to be encorperated. All is contained in the last section which plese Read

"MEMBER"

The difference between the Cattle and Sheep bills appears to be that the first is a Senate and the last a House measure. Tho two conflict in some degree, as the Cattle bill provides that all cattle, calves, sheep, and hogs offered for sale or slaughter in Philadelphia shall be weighed and inspected at the yard of Messrs. Gohl, McGrath, Hunt & Ridgway, while the last section of the Sheep bill, to which our attention has been specially called by the above quoted "legislature," is as follows:—

"That the said Sheep Brokers' Association shall have power to and may receive in their yards and pens directly, by consignment or otherwise, any number of sheep, and upon request of the owner or owners, such sheep may be weighed and examined and a certificate furnished of the same, which certificate shall protect such sheep from any further examination or weighing while in the city and county of Philadelphia."

The fourteenth section of the Cattle bill, which we fully discussed a few days ago, is as follows:—

"Immediately after the said Inspector shall have entered upon his duties, it shall not be lawful to expose for sale, in the said city, the flesh of any animal that has not been inspected, weighed, and marked in conformity with this act, and any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than $50 for each animal slaughtered or exposed for sale, or, in default of the payment thereof, to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding thirty days, one-half the fine so collected to be paid to the Guardians of the Poor, and one-half to the informer, and any person offering for sale an animal unfit for slaughter and consumption shall be liable to like penalty. Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to animals raised and slaughtered by farmers of Pennsylvania, and brought by them for retail sale into Philadelphia."

The Sheep bill, in a sheepish sort of way, gives a certain association the privilege of weighing all the sheep brought to this city. It makes a private corporation the public weighmaster, and the certificate of Tom, Dick, or Harry, who may happen to do the weighing, is made a sufficient evidence of correctness, without oath or affirmation. The Cattle bill goes the whole hog, and to the corporators of the Twelfth and Sixteenth Streets Railway is delegated all necessary authority to extract so much money from the pockets of the meat-eaters of this city, for every pound of beef, veal, mutton, and pork brought to our markets. In spite of the touching epistle above mentioned by us we cannot concur with the "legislature" who has taken so much pains to instruct us on the subject, in seeing any virtue in the Sheep bill, and the only commendation we can bestow is that it is not quite as bad as the Cattle bill.

There has been enough said on this subject, and if either of these measures is favored by the Legislature, the members from this city, who vote for it, may as well make up their minds that they will never have an opportunity to perpetrate a similar outrage after the present session.

Andrew Johnson at Home.

"There is no place like home!" sings Andrew Johnson. Then why did you tear yourself away from it? responds the rest of the world. But having so sacrificed his yearnings, and put to the rack his heart-strings, he may well rejoice that the long agony is over; and as he lifts up his voice in thanks for the great emancipation, he has the profund consolation of knowing that the country joins in the strain, "There is no place like home"—for Andrew Johnson.

The speech delivered by the Great Emancipated on his return to Greenville was published by us yesterday. Doubtless all our readers have read it. If any of them have neglected to do so, let them delay the task no longer. It is equal to Nasby's best, with this advantage—the orthography is beyond reproach. But then, you know, Andrew Johnson did not have anything to do with the orthography. He said "he had no intention to make a speech." Of course not! Such an intention—the circumstance is remarkable, but it is, nevertheless, well established—such an intention never was indulged in by the Great Emancipated, either on that or on any other occasion. Of course, he had no intention of making a speech. Who said he had? But on this momentous occasion especially he did not intend to make a speech. And for the best of reasons. He was "incapacitated" from making a speech. So he was on the memorable 4th of March, 1865. The cause, however, was slightly different. On that occasion he was drunk—not dead drunk, as he might have been if there was enough whisky in the wide world to make him dead drunk, and he had taken the trouble to imbibe the whole of it; but manifestly, in the eyes of the whole world, too drunk to make a speech. On the day of his arrival at Greenville, however, the "incapacity" arose from a different cause. "The reception and cordial welcome I have received incapacitate me from giving proper expression to my emotions." All of which means that he could not make a speech. Yet he did make a speech, both on the 4th of March, 1865, and on the day of his return to Greenville. The world can never say of Andrew Johnson that he neglected doing a thing, or at least attempting to do a thing, simply because he was "incapacitated" from doing it. With all his weaknesses, he can never be accused of this weakness.

So the Great Emancipated made a speech. The eagle orator of Tennessee, the Hon. Theodorus Adolphus Roderigo Nelson, introduced him. We do not know whether the eagle orator soared on the occasion, the report simply stating that the ex-President was introduced by the Hon. T. A. R. N. In all probability he did soar a little, as it is his nature to soar more or less, whenever he has an opportunity for soaring. But Andrew Johnson did soar a great deal, notwithstanding his inability to soar in general, and his special "incapacity" for soaring on this particular occasion. "There is no place like home!" he exclaimed, and we have already expressed our perfect accord with him on this individual point. His first flight was directed towards the Aonian mount. But he did not ride his own Pegasus, finding somebody else's ready at hand.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land?"

Such was the first flight. Why Andrew Johnson permitted himself to ask this question we do not know. Perhaps he has never been able to satisfy his mind on the point, and desires enlightenment. We will venture to respond, at any rate; and in doing so we are obliged to respond affirmatively. There can be no question that the Almighty has actually permitted such a wretch to breathe; but as the wretch in question is not that other wretch who has so recently been emancipated from a large proportion of his wretchedness, it is not necessary to divulge his name at present.

Like Napoleon on his death-bed at St. Helena, the Great Emancipated then fought his battles o'er again. He actually "mentioned all the successive offices through which he had passed, up to the Presidency!" As Andrew Johnson has frequently "mentioned" the same things, there would have been no use in mentioning them on this occasion, when he was laboring under such an unusual load of "incapacity," had he not desired to assure the people of Greenville that he had received their support as, step by step, he had mounted the ladder of fame. In this connection he might have taken another poetical flight, by quoting these lines:—

'Ah, who can tell how hard it is to climb
The steep where Fame's proud temple shines afar!"

But he did not choose to quote them, and therefore there is, perhaps, no good reason why we should do it. But, although Andrew Johnson did not again avail himself of his miraculous escape from bondage to banter with the muses, he did something far more indiscreet. He "challenged any and all calumniators to place their finger upon a single stain upon his official character." Permit us to respond to this challenge by a Shakespearian quotation:—

'*Dogberry*—If you meet a thief, you may suspect him, by virtue of your office, to be no true man; and, for such kind of men, the less you meddle or make with them, why, the more is for your honesty.

"*Second Watch*—If we know him to be a thief, shall we not lay hands on him?

'*Dogberry*—Truly, by your office, you may; but I think, they that touch pitch will be defiled."

"At whose hands have I ever received a bribe? Whom have I betrayed? Whom have I defrauded?" Verily, there is so much pitch in thy stains, O Andrew! that we prefer to take Dogberry's advice, and not run the risk of defilement.

But we can pursue this interesting analysis no further, and must pass in silence the lamentations of the Great Emancipated over the unhappy fate of his countrymen, who pass into bondage as he passes out. The Union, the Constitution, the flag, the thirty-seven stars, liberty, justice, mercy, humanity, and all that sort of thing, are in danger, as we have been told before, and as we are quite willing to believe. Not until the world is utterly and entirely rid of such men as Andrew Johnson will their emancipation be complete, their safety insured.

"One Moment, Mr Secretary!"

It is asserted as a fact, and one which a disinterested witness testified to, that it took Secretary Borie just thirty-five minutes to get from the desk of Willard's Hotel to the foot of the stairway, a distance of about sixty feet. This delay was not caused by any absence of anxiety on the part of the Secretary of the Navy to reach the goal, for the witness further testifies that he battled most manfully against the tide of button-holers. But "Just one moment, Mr. Secretary," was an appeal which could not be resisted, especially if the applicant for attention saw fit to throw himself in your way and barricade the passage. The experience of Secretary Borie is the same as that suffered by every public man, and is suggestive of the desperation of the patriots who are seeking to get at the public "pap." "It is pleasant to die for one's country, or is more pleasant to live for one's country;" but, oh! how truly it is proved that it is "most pleasant to live on one's country!" Simple-hearted people who dwell in contentment at home and have no political ambition cannot realize the process of "making points" as attempted at the capital. "To make a point" is the chief end of the office-seeker. He is a cruiser sailing idly down the avenue, waiting to attack any rich political merchantman who has not another cruiser for a convoy—which, however, is generally the case. He is a shark seeking to devour the loaves and fishes of office, and is not to be scared off by the frowns of the captains or the discharge of the batteries of a passing vessel.

Thus it is well for those who contemplate applications for office to calculate the chances of success, and not, like the unfortunate architect in the Scripture, commence to build and then run short of funds, and become a laughing stock. In calculating the probability, let us look at the number of applicants. For the consulate at Frankfort-on-the-Main, there are one hundred and sixty-seven. This is a type. For every office in the gift of the United States Government there are at least six or seven. There is no spot which gets a single mouthful of "perquisites" which is not sought for with frenzied eagerness. When the expense of going to Washington is considered, the actual loss of time involved, the probabilities of failure, and the slight tenure of the office when secured, it is really amazing that people are willing to do so much for so little. It is like fighting the tiger, the odds being always against you; or engaging in a lottery, where the chances are nine out of ten against your success.

We do not wish to discourage the noble army of martyrs, but from contact with a number of gentlemen eager to enter their country's service, we can deduce certain general principles which may be of use:—

First, petitions ain't worth anything. Everybody has petitions. Everybody signs petitions. In Washington every man has his hands full of petitions. The Treasury building will actually prove too small to contain all of these documents. They are filed and never read.

Then, personal letters from some parties are good. But as a rule personal letters are given to so many by the same man that the weight which would be otherwise attached to them is light. They are better than petitions, but won't get one an appointment.

Again, personal appeals by distinguished men are effective—if you can get them. But as this fact is as well known to every one of the applicants as it is to you, it is highly improbable that you can get them.

"What then can you do?" is the question. We answer at once, "Keep to your own private business; it will pay better; it will give you greater freedom; it will preserve your self-respect more than any public office attainable." The seeking for office is the curse of our country. It is the blot which will eventually render illegible the best portion of our national history. Success in gaining it is but a surrender of individual opinion, in nine cases out of ten, and is a step in the wrong direction. That it will injure the country, as well as the individual, who can doubt? The enormous increase of offices is already telling on public spirit and morals, and it seems likely that Rev. Sidney Smith will be held a prophet, for forty years ago he said of America, speaking of her future:—"The habit of dealing in large sums will make the Government careless and profuse, and the system itself will infallibly engender the base vermin of spies and informers, and a still more pestilent race of political tools and retainers of the meanest and most odious description; while the prodigious patronage which the collecting of the splendid revenue will throw into the hands of the Government will invest it with so vast an influence, and hold out such means and temptations to corruption, as all the virtue and public spirit even of republicans will be unable to resist." This was written in 1820, and 1869 seems to be verifying the prediction.

The Belgian Railways.—In Belgium the experiment of a low railroad tariff has been tried, and the result is thus spoken of:—"The principle of the reduction for the carriage of goods in Belgium has been to carry at the utmost cheapness over the longest distances. The lowering of the rate per ton over 100 miles was as much as from 14s 9d. to 12s 9d., and over 155 miles from 20s 10d. to 15s 7d., or from 14 to 9½ per cent. This was on first class goods. For second, third, and fourth-class goods the reductions were still greater. Those reductions commenced in 1856, when the weight carried was 2,545,000 tons, and the receipts £466,244. In 1864 5 251,000 tons were carried, and the receipts had risen to £695,232. The increase of tonnage was 106 per cent. at the end of eight years. Allowing for interest on money raised to provide station and other accommodations and machinery to work the increased traffic, the State found itself a gainer of £231,240 by those reductions. The Belgian passenger fares were reduced in 1865 25 per cent. first-class up to 31 miles, 63 per cent. up to 62 miles, and 75 per cent. above 62 miles. The second and third-class fares were lessened in about the same proportions. The entire reduction on the fares for 155 miles was, in the first-class, from 16s. to 6s.; in the second, from 12s. to 4s. 2d.; in the third, from 8s. to 3s.—a very considerable boon to the population, and a large temptation to trading activity. Another measure at the same time adopted was to allow third-class passengers to travel by express trains, and to fix the express fares at 20 per cent., instead of 25, over ordinary charges. The number of passengers increased from 11 100 636 in 1865 66 to 12 630,945 in 1867-68, or nearly 7 per cent. per annum. There was a balance of increase of receipts on the last two years of £67 304 to justify the policy of those who relied on the resources of the country to compensate for the lessening of the charges.

There is no doubt whatever but that similar results would follow the pursuit of a similar policy here. When rates of travel are reduced to such figures as to tempt the masses to travel, then will they generally indulge in what is now regarded by them as a luxury.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists, h & G. A WRIGHT, 2 24 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all. 1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

COFFEES ROASTED ON A NEW Principle, retaining all the aroma and true flavor, are the best. On sale by FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and 1 30 tuthsm No. 1036 MARKET Street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings of solid 18-karat fine gold, QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. 3 24 wim] FARR & BROTHER, Makers, No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL ART ASSOCIATION will hold their Third Exhibition in April, 1st to 15th, in HASELTINE'S NEW GALLERY, No. 1125 CHESNUT Street.

The object of this exhibition is to stimulate and encourage women in the pursuit of art, to acquaint the public with the efforts they are making, and to enlarge the sphere of employment for them in the various directions art affords. Contributions received for exhibition will consist of pictures, original or copied, in oil painting, water colors, and pastel designs, studies, and drawings of all descriptions included in art. Sculpture models in plaster. Wood and steel engravings and lithographs.

All women throughout the country engaged in art pursuits, or having work in their possession executed by women, are invited to contribute in any of the above-named branches. 3 23 7t

A prize offered for the best original picture. Pictures to be left at the Gallery before March 30th.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE. PHILADELPHIA, March 23, 1869.

CITY WARRANTS registered during the year 1868 paid on presentation, interest ceasing from date. JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, 3 23 6t City Treasurer.

REMEMBER THE CHAMPION VELOCIPEDE CONTEST at the MAMMOTH RINK, for Gold and Silver Medals, THURSDAY Evening.

As all the best riders of the State will be present, this promises to be the most exciting contest of the season, and no lovers of this manly sport should fail to witness it.

Admission, 25 cents. 3 24 2t J. W. POST.

OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, No. 230 S. THIRD street, corner of Willing's alley. PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY will be held at the office on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve for the ensuing year. 3 20 16 F. H. JACKSON, Secretary.

THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY. March 11, 1869.

The Board of Managers have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable, clear of taxes, on and after the 1st of April next.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 19th instant, and remain closed until the 1st of April. A. B. DOUGHERTY, 3 11 thstuapt Treasurer.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET.

The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.

RICHARD VAUX, President. PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President. MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer. MICHAEL NIBBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO two Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER, 2 16 Treasurer.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—THE MOST popular and palatable Bitters in the market. To persons having weak or thin blood or suffering from dyspepsia, these Bitters insure a speedy relief. Carefully prepared on strict scientific principles by WILLIAM ELLIS, Chemist. Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and druggists everywhere. 2 4 tuthsm

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE FAIR AT THE WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH WILL CLOSE ON FRIDAY, THE 26th. Open from 3 to 10 P. M. to-day. Friday, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED. 3 25 2t

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the UNION TRANSFER COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 328 CHESNUT Street, for the election of officers, April 5, 1869, at 12 o'clock M. 1 8 SAMUEL T. SPANG, Sec pro tem.

THE NEW HALL OF THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, SECOND Street, above Walnut, will be thrown open to the public on MONDAY AFTERNOON March 22, from 3 to 6 o'clock P. M. and every afternoon during the week. 3 22 6t

A SING-SONG SPRING SONG.

Come, friends, let us sing
Of the clothes we offer for opening spring.

Strong and cheap, strong and cheap;
That is the sort of clothes we keep.

Cheap and strong, cheap and strong,
Are the clothes of which we sing our song.

O rissin to fit; just the thing
That the public want for the present spring.

Handsome and gay, stout and fine,
For the spring of Eighteen Sixty-nine.

Elegant goods, novel styles,
In splendid array of magnificent piles.

Only a ten dollar greenback note
For a beautiful, light spring overcoat.

Cheaper than ever can be expressed,
The most desirable sort of a vest.

Look at the things, if you please, and now, sirs,
Saw you ever such wonderful trowsers?

Coats and trowsers and vests and all,
Cheap for cash at the GREAT BROWN HALL

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

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HEADACHE. DYSPEPSIA. COSTIVENESS.

No medicine ever placed before the people has so suddenly grown into popular favor as MARSHALL'S ELIXIR. It not only cures the diseases named, but so invigorates and strengthens the whole nervous system that these, together with other alarming affections, are prevented.

As well might we expect darkness to remain after the rising of the sun, as that these diseases will not disappear after using this ELIXIR. We claim no merit for it beyond the good it has already accomplished; neither do we propose with it to cure all the ills to which flesh is heir, but we do assert that for Headache, Dyspepsia, and Costiveness it is the only radical cure. Bitters and Pills will fail to cure you; their effects are only temporary and delusive; therefore, before your vital powers have become weakened by continued disease, try MARSHALL'S ELIXIR. Price One Dollar per Bottle. Depot, No. 1301 MARKET Street. M. MARSHALL & CO., Druggists, Proprietors. 3 18 suthstip

FINANCIAL.

4,500,000

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

ISSUED BY

The Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company.

They are a First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bond, Free of United States Tax,

Secured by One Million Six Hundred and Thirty-two Thousand Acres of Choice Lands,

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A Double Security and First-Class Investment in every respect,

YIELDING IN CURRENCY NEARLY

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Present Price Par and Accrued Interest.

Gold, Government Bonds and other Stocks received in payment at their highest market price.

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E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South THIRD Street,

Fiscal Agents of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company. 3 10 6m4p

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AND

MISSISSIPPI RIVER RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

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C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of Marketable Securities, Gold, Etc.,

No. 20 South THIRD Street,

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Parties going abroad can make all their financial arrangements with us, and procure Letters of Credit available in all parts of Europe.

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Dated 1867, due in 1887. Interest Seven Per Cent., payable half yearly, on the first of April and first of October, clear of State and United States taxes. At present these bonds are offered at the low price of 80 and accrued interest. They are in denominations of $200, $500, and $1000.

Pamphlets containing Maps, Reports, and full information on hand for distribution, and will be sent by mail on application.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange at market rates.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BEST HORSE BOOK.

THE HORSE

In the Stable and the Field—His Management in Health and Disease.

BY STONEHENGE, McCLURE, AND HARVEY. With over Eighty Engravings from Life, and a full account of the Trotting Horse.

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IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

Great Reductions in Price of Hardware.

Immense Bargains!!!

HENRY L. ELDER & SON,

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5000 dozen 1¼ inch Frame Pulleys, in lots, 25 cents per dozen.
3 4 inch Screws, to suit, 24 cents per gross.
3000 sets Shutter Hinges, complete in lots, 75 cents per set.
370 Single Iron Jack Planes, 75 cents each.
2000 dozen Butts, at less than manufacturers' prices.
3700 kegs Nails, $5 per keg, of the following brands:—
ANCHOR! JUNIATA!! DUNCANNON!!!
An large assortment of HARDWARE at very low prices. 3 2 tuthsm4p

LUMBER.

PANEL PLANK ALL THICKNESSES,
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES,
1 COMMON BOARDS,
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS,
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS,
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORING, 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOISTS, ALL SIZES,
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES,
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Sts.

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,

For the Trade or at Retail.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,
NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,
3 19 1mrp East of Front street.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States. JOHN BINGHAM, 54 Superintendent.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 25, 1869.

The fulminations which the fashionable world launched at the head of the director of the Italian opera troupe at present in this city, would lead the ingenuous to suspect that that world was resigning itself with more than usual fervor to the prayer and penitence of the lenten season. To far as public amusements are concerned, however, the penitential fervor is not at all visible, and Roman Catholic and Episcopalian piety evinces itself, for the most part, in a half and half smatter of religious observance, which bears as much resemblance to the genuine article as the widow out of mourning does to the new made "institutions" whose husband is just laid in his grave, or as the gay-apparelled Quaker does to the orthodox victim of grey gowns and poke bonnets. The religion of the past six weeks, so far as fashionable New York is concerned, has been drawn with such an amazing "head" on, that nothing but froth can be distinguished, add the thing has no body to it at all.

Apropos of religion, the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, lately of Philadelphia, has just been installed as pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, in Schermerhorn street, near Nevius, Brooklyn. In the absence of the Moderator of the Presbytery of Nassau, the Rev. Mr. Pomeroy, of the Ross Street Presbyterian Church conducted the exercises and propounded the usual constitutional questions. The Rev. P. D Oakey, of Jamaica, delivered the charge to the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke that to the people, and the Rev. Dr. Wells of Williamsburg officiated in a miscellaneous manner. Mr. Talmage will succeed in Brooklyn, and in these days the success of a minister depends in a great degree upon the same causes that contribute to the success of an actor or an orator. Mr. Talmage, though by no means a handsome man, is a magnetic one, and is besides a muscular Christian, and can "prove his doctrine orthodox by apostolic blows and knocks." He used to be one of the favorite pupils at the gymnasium of Hildebrand & Lewis, at the northeast corner of Ninth and Arch streets, Philadelphia; and I have no doubt that in the weightier matters of the law he is just as efficient as in handling the dumb-bells, and that his spiritual travail more than keeps pace with his Indian club exercise. It is fair to presume that he has benefited by the change. I will not say that no minister ever hears a "call" to a pulpit where a less salary is given than the one he has been receiving; but the understanding in the Schermerhorn street church is that Mr. Talmage gets $7000.

Mr. Bergh, the indefatigable mediator between the sufferings of brutes and the sins of their masters, has had his feelings cruelly lacerated during the past few days. In the first place, he has discovered some turtles whose "flippers" had been punctured, and who were enduring Brothers-Davenport like agonies in being tied together and packed that way for transportation; and, in the second place, he had run foul of the man with the bear. To bring to justice both the turtle-torturers and the bear-belaborers required but little time, and into court, accordingly, were turtles bear, and men marched, with Mr. Bergh and a posse of policemen at their head. To see the President of the S. P. C. A. standing there before the bar of justice, with the bear on one side, and the turtles on the other, and a surging sea of the faces of the *canaille* around, was a spectacular specimen of the moral sublime. The delinquents were all sent up in default of bail, and then Bergh, having got up an appetite, went home to his turtle soup in triumph.

Any stranger in the city who has not seen Horace Greeley, but who has a desire to witness that slouch hat and that demoralized coat, has an excellent opportunity at the poultry show up at the Empire Skating Rink. The rink has been recovered from its original purpose, and is plenteously stocked with every variety of poultry from every quarter of the world. There have already been more than a thousand entries of birds, other animals, and implements, and amongst all the confusion and uproar of the place may be distinguished the voice of Horace expatiating with shrill eloquence upon the batching of chickens and the utility of apple-trees as hen-roosts. The desire of the countrymen to get a sight of Horace, and at least touch the hem of "that old white coat," is very great. The coat, by-the-by, is not old, and it is not white at this season of the year, whatever it may be in summer. It is of greenish hue, and sufficiently slouchy in nature to correspond to the hat. On Tuesday, while he was lecturing, a man bearing evidences about him of Pennsylvania Dutch, walked up to one of the doorkeepers at the Rink, and asked to be shown Horace Greeley, as he had been informed that accomplished somnambulist was present. Greeley was at that moment addressing the crowd on the purpose of and benefits arising from the New York State Poultry Society, and the doorkeeper indicated him with his index finger, and a contemptuous "that's him," intended to be expressive of disdain of the interlocutor's ignorance. "Here!" exclaimed the countryman in a stage-whisper, and thrusting a one dollar note into the hands of the astonished doorkeeper, "You puts him mit your pocket, py tam! Dat ist all richt! You show me Horace Greeley, dat ist goot!" and hereupon the countryman, groping his way silently back, turned, as he neared the door, to take one last look at the chicken eulogizer, and finally departed, laughing internally, and with the conviction of having paid an honest price to see a good thing.

The row between Captain Young, the detective, and the Police Commissioners has terminated in the dismissal of the Captain by that honorable body. As he had already resigned, he claims the glory of having rendered the act of dismission an impossibility. At any rate he is no longer chief of detectives, and his withdrawal will put an end, for the time, to some extremely bitter jealousies and dissensions at police headquarters.

To the largest house of the season Miss Kellogg bade farewell last night. Her brief season in this country has been unalloyed by a single detracting paragraph from the metropolitan press. At Booth's Theatre the audiences continue large, but not overwhelming. The two upper tiers of the house are almost unoccupied, but the majority of the downstairs seats are almost always taken. If Miss McVickar, who is popularly believed to be Mrs. Edwin Booth, was not in possession of an extensive and luminous pair of eyes, her face, as a stage face, would have no redeeming feature. Her "Juliet" is a well dressed "Juliet," and that is about all the praise people seem to accord it. The scenery throughout the play is more beautiful than any we have hitherto been accustomed to. One of the polite features observed in front of the house is the prohibition laid on the boys who sell "books of the play." In most theatres these venders are permitted to hawk them between the acts to the top of their lungs. At Booth's the cry is softened into a "Will you please take a book of the play, sir?" pronounced in a low voice, and in such insinuating accents that your hand is in your pocket almost before the sentence is finished.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—The sale of seats for Mr. Max Maretzek's season of grand opera will commence to-day at Trumpler's. This season will open on Wednesday, March 31, and will be limited to nine nights and two matinees. Meyerbeer's great opera of *Il Prophete* will be produced in handsome style, with Madame La Grange as "Fides." Miss Clara Louise Kellogg will also appear in several of her favorite roles.

AT THE WALNUT Reade's drama of *Foul Play* will be performed this evening. On Monday next the burlesque of *Ixion* will be produced, with Mr. Felix Rogers, Miss Jennie Willmore, and Miss Lizzie Willmore in their original roles.

AT THE ARCH *Much Ado About Nothing* will be performed for the last time this evening. To-morrow evening Mrs. Cresse will have a benefit, when Robertson's comedy of *Caste* will be performed. Mr. Hemple will have a benefit on Saturday.

On Monday the new comedy of *Women Rule* will be produced.

AT THE CHESNUT the very entertaining burlesque of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* will be performed this evening.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE the Japanese will appear this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN an attractive variety entertainment will be given this evening.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform at Musical Hall on Saturday afternoon.

BEETHOVEN'S death will be duly and properly held in remembrance by a programme entirely of his works, which will be performed on Saturday by the Sentz-Hassler Orchestra. This is a becoming and delicate *In Memoriam* tribute to the fame of the grand old *maestro*, and will be appreciated by all who love his music. The *Marche Funebre*, from the *Sinfonia Eroica*, has been happily selected as one of the pieces for the occasion. The splendid Eighth symphony will be repeated in deference to many requests.

JOHANNA AND WILLIE HESS, the children artists from New York, gave a concert last night in Musical Fund Hall, and attracted thither many of the professors and amateurs of our city. Their decided ability was the subject of general wonder and admiration. It is really surprising that even children of such decided talent should be brought to such a high degree of skill. We hope they may be induced to appear shortly again, for they have made a profound impression.

CITY ITEMS.

SPRING OVERCOATS.—*A fine assortment, unequalled by any in Philadelphia, in style, make, and fit, at prices ranging from $6 upwards. Call and examine.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET St., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE receipts of "THE AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA" for last year were considerably over a million of dollars, almost equaling the receipts of all the rest of our Philadelphia companies *put together*.

The "AMERICAN" is pushing ahead more vigorously than ever this year, with the determination to make in Philadelphia at least one company which no foreign company can excel, either in amount of business done or in any other respect.

NOT ON THURSDAY ONLY, but every day, the public will be shown through the immense and well-selected stock of

SPRING CLOTHING at CHARLES STOKES & CO.'S, by polite and gentlemanly salesmen, who give every attention to gentlemen, whether they wish to purchase or to examine and compare our stock with others in the city.

A cordial invitation is extended to all.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO THE ADVERTISEMENT of Mr. T. W. Smaltz, in another column. His place of business, at Fifteenth and Stiles streets, is now one of our leading lumber yards, and his rapidly increasing business is a good example of what may be done by enterprise and energy, when supported by good business tact.

PAINTINGS.—B. Scott, Jr., will sell this evening at 7½ o'clock, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, a collection of American Pictures, comprising Landscapes, Marines, etc., all elegantly framed. Sale without the least reserve.

TAILORING AN ART.—William H. Taylor has an opening every day of the most elegant Spring Goods, imported expressly for his own trade. Mr. Taylor is one of the most exquisite fashioners in the country. His cutters are perfect artists. A fit at his establishment is guaranteed.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

Announcement!

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Messrs. WANAMAKER & BROWN invite all their Customers and the General Public to assemble at the

OAK HALL BUILDING,

For a thorough

INSPECTION

Of Spring and Summer Clothing.

The whole day, from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M., will be given up for the display of the new Spring Styles, the novelties in Materials and Patterns, and the beautiful made-up Garments, which in infinite variety comprise their

NEW STOCK,

The largest and most attractive ever gotten up.

ALL INVITED.

No one asked or expected to make purchases.

NOTE.—For the convenience of Ladies, the Youths' and Boys' and Children's Departments are on the first floor. Entrance on Sixth street, as well as Market.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Popular Clothiers,
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets,
Entire Block to Minor street.

MARRIED.

HEMPHILL—SHAW.—On the 17th of August 1868, by the Rev. John F. Chaplain, Pastor of Salem M. E. Church, No. 412 S. Juniper street, Mr. JOHN D. HEMPHILL and Miss SARAH SHAW, both of this city.

SNYDER—DOWNING.—On the 23d instant, by Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Mr. CHARLES N. SNYDER and Miss CAROLINE F. DOWNING, both of this city.

DIED.

BENEZET.—On the 23d inst., JOHN STEPHEN BENEZET, in the 81st year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1636 Cherry street, on Friday, the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock.

BROOKMIRE.—On the 21st instant, after a lingering illness, ISABELLA, daughter of Samuel and Jane Brookmire.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her parents' residence, Forty-third and Paschal streets, Hestonville, Twenty-fourth ward, on Friday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral services in Blockley Baptist Church.

LYSTER.—On the 24th instant, JAMES W. LYSTER, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family also the Pennsylvania Camp, No. 13 U. S. A.; Iriquois Lodge, No. 258, I. O. of O. F.; Union Council, No. 2, I. O. of S. and D. of A.; Hamilton Lodge, No. 83 A. P. A.; and Sixteenth District Police Force, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 2510 Warren street, West Philadelphia, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Services at the First Baptist Church, Thirty-sixth and Chesnut streets, at 3 o'clock precisely.

MCCARTHY.—On the 23d instant, Mr. TIMOTHY MCCARTHY, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1217 Cadwallader street, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Services and interment at St. Michael's.

STEVER.—On the morning of the 24th instant, HENRY L. STEVER in the 67th year of his age.

The male relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 406 Main street, Germantown.

THOMAS.—On the 23d instant, JOSEPH M., son of Charles J. and Ann M. Thomas, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Philadelphia Lodge No. 72, A. Y. M. and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1327 North Twelfth street, on Friday, the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.

SEE ITS RATES AND PLANS BEFORE INSURING ELSEWHERE.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 19

AGENTS AND SOLICITORS
FOR LIFE INSURANCE,
AND ALL PERSONS CONTEMPLATING INSURANCE, WILL DO WELL TO SEE
Mr. H. G. WILSON, at the Office of the
PENN MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT Street,
1 16 stuth tf PHILADELPHIA.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at No. 1238 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
8 4thstu3 F. S. BARKLEY.

INSTRUCTION.
EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
PRINCETON, N. J.
BOYS THOROUGHLY PREPARED FOR COLLEGE OR FOR BUSINESS.
NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 7.
For circulars apply to
3 24 12t REV. T. W. CATTELL.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, with Double Back Buildings, situated N. W. corner of Nineteenth and Arch streets. It has the modern conveniences, including underground drainage, and is in complete repair. Immediate possession. Apply on the premises, or to C. C. SELLERS, No. 623 MARKET Street. 3 20 stuth3t*

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE WALNUT Street RESIDENCE, between Broad and Fifteenth, north side. Possession in April. Apply to C. H. & H. F. MUIRHEAD, No. 305 S. SIXTH Street.
3 23 3t* No. 305 S. SIXTH Street.

TO RENT.
FOR RENT.—PREMISES, No. 309 CHESNUT Street, for Store or Office.
Also,
OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS
suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
6 21½ BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large modern built house, tenant-house, coach house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Day's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 3 17 12t*

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A MODERN eleven-room house, including bath. No. 613 N. TWENTY-THIRD street, in good order. Apply
3 23 3t* No. 1716 GREEN Street.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No. 1123 GIRARD Street. 2 11 tf

WINES, ETC.
CHOICE TABLE SHERRY
AT A LOW PRICE.

Another invoice of our well known
TABLE SHERRY,
In small casks of 20 gallons each, at $3 75 per gallon by the cask, or $3 00 by the 5 gallon demijohn.
The purity of this Wine is unquestionable, and its use is now almost universal.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
IMPORTERS,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
tathe PHILADELPHIA.

AGRICULTURAL.
PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by
T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER,
3 3 tf Delanco, N. J.

STEAMBOAT LINES.
FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON. Fare, 10 cents; Excursion Tickets, 15 cents.
The new swift steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 9 45 A. M. and 3 45 P. M., and Wilmington at 6 50 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Chester and Hook each way. 3 23 6t

LEGAL NOTICES.
IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of the minor children of JOHN F. BURKE, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the final account of JOHN GEGAN, M. D., guardian of the minor children of JOHN F. BURKE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, March 25, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. THOMAS J. WORRELL,
3 18 stuth3t* Auditor.

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1 25 per doz. Satisfaction guaranteed. 304 S. 2d St. 1 23 3m

DRY GOODS.
1869. CENTRAL 1869.
CLOTH EMPORIUM.

Men's Coatings,	Ladies' Cloakings,
Fancy Cassimeres,	Mixed Cloths,
Black Cloths,	Plain Cloths,
Black Doeskins,	Fancy Cloths,
Boys' Goods,	Opera Cloths.

Spring Weight Velveteens, Super Quality.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER respectfully announce that during the season now opening they propose to offer the largest stock and most attractive assortment of all kinds of Cloths that they have ever offered. Being determined to make our house the Central Emporium for this description of goods, we have collected for the present season every desirable style and make of Cloths that the market presents for

Ladies', Men's, and Boys' Wear.

Our stock of Ladies' Cloakings in particular is very extensive, and bought at the manufacturers' lowest *cash* rates. It will be to the interest of all who intend to buy this kind of goods during the coming season to call on us, as we offer by far the largest assortment to be found, and at prices that cannot be surpassed anywhere.

We invite dealers, both city and country, to examine our stock, as our prices are as low as the same goods can be sold in whole packages by any wholesale house, while we offer many styles that are confined exclusively to ourselves.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL CLOTH EMPORIUM,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

MOURNING GOODS.
EVERY VARIETY FOR SPRING.

WE MAKE THIS CLASS OF GOODS
A SPECIALTY.
PERKINS & CO.,
No. 9 South NINTH Street,
3 6 stuth12t 4p PHILADELPHIA.

1869.
(OPENED IN 1833, MARCH 10.)
Central Location.
Large Well Lighted Store.
A Good Class of Goods.
The Lowest Possible Prices.
Established on Fair Business Principles.
Polite and Attentive Assistants.

Where the above *cardinal points* are *true* and *strictly observed*, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, *success* and *prosperity* are *certain*.

SUCH IS OUR EXPERIENCE.

We have now open a magnificent stock of Seasonable and Desirable
Silks and Dress Goods,
Cassimeres and Cloths,
Linens, White Goods,
Domestics, Etc. Etc.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

PARIS.
AU PETIT ST. THOMAS,
RUE DU BAC, NOS. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35,
NO. 25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.
This House, established upwards of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed. In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found the most complete assortment of
SILKS—FIRST NOVELTIES,
INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
WOOLLENS, LACE, LINGERIE,
READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES,
MANTLES, CLOAKS, FURS,
COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS,
ARTICLES OF FURNITURE,
Mme. BOUCICAUT,
ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICE.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.
NEW STYLES
IN
NOTTINGHAM
AND
SWISS LACE CURTAINS
JUST OPENED,
Embroidered Piano and Table Covers.
Window Cornices, in Gilt, Walnut, and Rosewood and Gilt.
Window Draperies from latest French Designs.
Fine Window Shades, Etc.

Agents for Bray's Patent Spring Balance Shade Fixture, which requires no Cord.
CARRINGTON, DE ZOUCHE & CO.,
S. E. Corner THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT,
3 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

CARRIAGES.
GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
A Large Assortment of New & Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Coupe Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies, Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc.,
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
CLARK & BIDDLE
BRIDAL SILVER.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
3 11 tf PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.
A. B. WARDEN,
IMPORTER OF
Watches, Diamonds & Jewelry,
Has Removed from the S. E. Corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to
No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN BEST MANNER. 3 18stuth3

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
3 23 PHILADELPHIA.

WM. B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
3 22 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COIN AND 18 KARAT ALWAYS ON HAND.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., Jewellers,
tf NO. 802 CHESNUT STREET.

CARPETINGS, ETC.
CARPETINGS!—CARPETS!
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
Opposite Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

Spring Importation of Carpetings.
JUST ARRIVED AND IN STORE,
FRENCH CHENILLE, AXMINSTER, AND ROYAL WILTON,
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS AND TAPESTRIES, Newest Designs, 6-4 and 8-4 wide.
ENGLISH BRUSSELS of all the best makes; also, with Border to match, for Halls and Stairs.
THREE-PLIES and INGRAINS, VENETIANS for Halls and Stairs; DRUGGETS, RUGS, Etc.
Cocoa Mattings, Fresh Canton Mattings,
ALL WIDTHS.
English and American Oil Cloths.
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
3 11 thstu3mrp Opposite Independence Hall.

FURNITURE, ETC.
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
FURNITURE
AT
RICHMOND & CO.'S,
No. 45 South SECOND St.,
3 25 1m EAST SIDE.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,
CABINET MAKER,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 CHESNUT St.
2 11 mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CIGARS.
S. FUGUET & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF HAVANA CIGARS,
And Manufacturers of Fine Cigars,
No 229 S. FRONT Street, Philadelphia.

HAVANA CIGARS imported by every Steamer AT LOW FIGURES, comprising "Partagas," "Cabargas," "Flor de Murias," "Esperanza," "Africana," "Upmann," "Cabanas," "Comerciante," "Figaro," etc.

FINE CIGARS, of OUR OWN MAKE warranted free from adulteration or artificial flavor; COPYRIGHTED BRANDS comprising as follows:—
"MARIANA RITA," "FRA DIAVOLO,"
"FLEUR DE LYS," "LOUIS D'OR."
Great variety of sizes, good quality, at low cost. 3 23 12t

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 3 25 3mrp

FOR THE LADIES.
REMOVAL
OF THE
TEMPLE OF FASHION.
Second Grand Opening of Spring Fashions,
MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1869.
For the better convenience of her patrons,
MRS. M. A. BINDER
Has Removed her Dress Trimmings and Paper Pattern Store.
To the N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

Where she will be happy to see her friends and customers. BRILLIANT NOVELTIES of SPECIAL INTEREST. Elegantly trimmed Patterns of latest, and most reliable styles for Ladies' and Children's Dresses in endless variety, plain and trimmed, many styles of which are manufactured on the premises, and cannot be found elsewhere, single, and in sets for dress makers and dealers wholesale and retail. MRS. BINDER flatters herself that her late novelties will not be surpassed by any giving her personal attention to all branches of her department. The acknowledged superiority, both as regards their reliability and designs, and the patronage extended to her, render comment unnecessary.

"A POSITIVE FACT."

Mrs. Binder has the finest assortment of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings in the city, at the lowest prices. Dress and Cloak Making; Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance. Orders executed at short notice. Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Ribbons, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, Fine Jewelry, and Fancy Goods. Pinking and Goffering. Cutting and Fitting. A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught; price, $25, with chart. Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. Do not forget our new location, N. W. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets 3 6 stuth3

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115.
LADIES' EMPORIUM,
No. 1115 CHESNUT St. (Girard Row).

Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city, in all the following lines:—
Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.
Coteli, Satine, and Jean Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1 00 to $3.
33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.
14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2 50.
Shoulder Braces, Madam Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.
Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.
FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
Bartram & Fanton's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
Opened This Morning,
OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF
JOUVIN KID GLOVES
IN ELEGANT SHADES.
Lavender, Slate, Violet, Lilac, Wine, Blue, Green, Etc. Etc.
Also, ELEGANT BLACK SILKS. 3 25 thsm

FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN.
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING AND MISSES' DRESSMAKING
A SPECIALTY.
The most elegant styles at very reasonable prices.
M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
3 16 tuthsl2t No. 1024 CHESNUT St.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.
NOW OPENING,
A LARGE INVOICE
OF
FINE INDIA CHINA.
Dinner and Tea Sets,
Cups and Saucers,
Plates, Vases, Cuspadores, Etc. Etc.,
To be Closed Out at once Very Cheap.
TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
No. 707 CHESNUT Street,
3 20 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.
EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street.
LOOKING GLASSES,
OIL PAINTINGS,
PICTURE FRAMES,
FINE ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SON,
12 31 thstu3mrp No 816 CHESNUT Street.

PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1008 CHESNUT Street. 8 11f
BRADBURY'S AND OTHER PIANOS, Taylor & Farley Organs, only at WILLIAM G. FISCHER'S, No. 1018 ARCH St. 3 6 1m
CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No 914 CHESNUT Street.
ALBRECHT, RIKER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
1 23 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street

BEDS, MATTRESSES, ETC.
HOVER'S PATENT
Combination Sofa Bed
is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has one convenience of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.
Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.
H. F. HOVER,
Owner and Sole Manufacturer,
3 18 sm No. 230 South SECOND Street.

HATS AND CAPS.
WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, 126 CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3m

From the London Telegraph.

The Noble Revenge.

Ode to the United States of America.

BY F. T. PALGRAVE.

O bright and single moment, when
The clouds above us part, and men
Behold some golden goal on high
Shine graspable within the farthest sky:—
Onward and upward! Then they close
On the dull laggard's eye, and bar advance,
And bid him doze;—
Our chance we had, and lost it;
But others have their chance!

It may be, in some doubtful fight,
Courage to see and choose the right;
Or, leading some assault past hope,
To tread with even step the gun-crown'd slope;
Or 'gainst some giant falsehood's head
Before the whole world to stand forth, alone,
And strike it dead;
Or, for some wrong wrought on us,
By pardon to atone.

And e'en in England's later years
Of unstrung nerves and foolish fears,
While hoarse-lung'd prophets trade in woe,
And grumblers echo with *It must be so*,
And every grinning gossip's glass
Perks up, for spots, not light, the sun to view,
—O'er that mean mass
Some few have dared to tower.
And greatly hope and do.

And often so
It is with nations: As when one fair land
Saw, North and South, her bright-armed myriads stand,
Saw herself rent in twain by matricidal hand:
Though both were gallant, though
High deeds on either side were wrought,
Yet one for self and one for mankind fought.
And when war's lurid cloud
From the blue skies had passed,
The golden eye of life
From heaven shone bold and free
On white-robed Victory;
And the Right won at last.

—But she, the motherland, that erst
Those swarms in her full hive had nursed,
Watch'd, sneering, the enormous fight,
Or wished the drones success, with blinded spite,
Or hailed with jealous pettiness
Each bloody field that drank her rivals' strength,
And left them less,
Till, in the cause that triumph'd
She acquiesced at length.

So those who wrote, and those who spoke:
But underneath that servile yoke
The dumb, deep-beating, genuine heart
Of England would not crouch, but smiled apart,
Knowing the Right at last must be;
Nor waver'd in her faith while the long march
Swept towards the sea;
Nor when the whole world's martyr,
The headstone of your arch,

Fell, for his work below was done;
England has no nobler son!
Now, by his blood, and by his name,
He calls you to be worthy of your fame:
Another trial-hour is now;
Now, o'er the main she looks with eager glance
And bended brow:
Our chance we had, and lost it!
But you have yet your chance!

O men who won!
O other larger England, saved and free;
Forget the errors past, past jealousy!
With your true blood our true blood beats across the sea.
Let what is done, be done;
The two great hearts in one unite;
Revenge our blindness by your clearer sight,
Victors in freedom's fight,
Another conflict see.
An upward-flashing path
To win a new renown,
Crown'd with the greater crown
Of magnanimity!

A Female Conspiracy.

At the present moment, when the subjects of women's clubs and the higher education of girls are attracting considerable attention, a strange little book which is now before us, and which treats of both those subjects, seems worthy of notice. The book was purchased some little time ago at a sale by a dealer, who imagined it was some religious work in an unknown tongue, probably emanating from a missionary press in Africa, or one of the islands of the Polynesian Archipelago. Here is its title, which certainly appears to bear out that supposition:—"Ebpob es lyo utlnb, umgjoml nyflobjof le vyjgy sonutof vobo utemo upnjffjrto," etc. Then follows a motto, "Vonon ubo flbemcofl," Ofpb. 3, II, and underneath is the imprint, "London, 1835." The volume happened to fall into the hands of an enthusiastic philologist, who at first began to study it joyfully, but soon perceived to his extreme disappointment that it was merely an English book printed in cypher. Curiosity led him to decipher the title, which turned out to be "Order of the Altar. Ancient Mysteries to which Females were Alone Admissible. Being Part the First of the Secrets Preserved in the Association of Maiden Unity and Attachment." Beyond this he did not care to go, but we have thought it worth our while to pay the book a little more attention, and we now proceed to make known the result of our investigations.

The book is divided into two parts, the first containing the laws of the "Association of Maiden Unity and Attachment," the second being devoted to an account of the "Mysteries of Vesta, Ceres, and Minerva." From the introduction we learn that "the ultimate object at which this association aspires is to impart a tone to society by securing to the female sex the ascendancy in domestic life to which they are entitled by nature and the laws of civilized society, and to improve, through their influence, not only the manners, but the moral and religious character of both sexes." In order to attain to this end the members of the association are to band together against "the passions and policy of the other sex." They will then add to the moral influence they derive from "the maiden purity of their lives, the decorum of their manners, and the order of their religion," a formidable "capability to defeat the attempts of secret and masonic societies against revelation, by possessing their private signs and mystic knowledge." The society consists of a superior called her Highness, and three orders—the first styled that of the Angel, the second that of the Band, the third that of the Altar. With respect to membership "none but maidens are admissible. . . . No maiden who is of low birth or servile habits can be admitted. . . . No maiden who has not . . . received the sacrament according to the rites of the reformed churches is admissible."

Great stress is laid in the rules on the secret character in which the writings of the society are to be transcribed. There are to be two sets of hieroglyphics, the one to be taught to all the members, the other to be reserved for the use of the higher orders only. All books issued by the society are to be printed in cypher, and they are to be jealously guarded by the members to whom they belong in a sealed packet marked "My dying request is that this packet may be delivered unopened to ——."

All this secrecy naturally gives rise to the idea that something very wonderful will be found in the chapters which follow the rules, and which profess to initiate their readers into the "mysteries of Ceres and Minerva." But the promise which they seem to hold out is not fulfilled. There is nothing particularly new or interesting in the information that "the elevation of Joseph to the highest dignity in Egypt rendered him absolute in that country;" or the statement that "the doctrine of a future state of rewards and punishments was taught in the mysteries of Ceres and Bacchus." Nor does the poetry which here and there diversifies the text show any great signs of inspiration. As an exercise for students of cryptography we give a specimen of these effusions:—

Le v'en l'o Ceddosf rrouthlosf im yob jro
Yonco busy ebtradob ovob bofl es figul:
Ve fooq Foso yuantf, boqsjtop l'af oo'jro:
F'o fpeko; unp beanp yju giesop olomut migul.

The book is a mystery for which it is difficult to account. It is too long for a squib, for it contains about a couple of hundred pages. Its printing must, therefore, have cost more money than a mere hoaxer would care to throw away. Is it possible that the association of which it speaks is flourishing among us? Or is the whole book the mere embodiment of the ravings of some lunatic, whose prevailing delusion is the idea that a number of women could keep a secret?—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Foreign Items.

—It must be consoling to French journalists to find that if they are absolutely forbidden to excite "hatred and contempt" against that impersonal thing called "the Government," they are free to turn ministers and agents of the Government into ridicule, and, above all, to treat with utter scorn the Government's official organ. Since the sale of *Le Gaulois* has been forbidden in public places, M. Rouher has been systematically attacked in that journal, not on political grounds, but on the convenient supposition that he is a candidate for one of the vacant chairs at the Academy, and that he has committed in obscure places a number of literary crimes, such as epigrams, sonnets, and even tragedies, which, under the circumstances, *Le Gaulois* feels it its duty to bring to light. If *Le Gaulois* were not already prohibited at the kiosks and railway stations, M. Rouher might prohibit it; but having already done his worst in that respect, he cannot punish the journal before the tribunals for representing him as the author of a quantity of very absurd poetry. As for the director of *Le Journal Officiel*, the sins charged against him do not seem to be imaginary ones at all. When the Government restricts the publication of a particular kind of news to one journal, it might, at least, insist upon that journal being printed with something like regularity.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—If the American people ever studied historical parallels, they would perceive something almost comic in the attitude they assume towards England with reference to her concession of belligerent rights to the South, and their own eagerness to uphold the standard of rebellion wherever it happens to be unfurled. The Poles, the Hungarians, the Sepoys, all have evoked the deep sympathies of the Americans in their turn. If a man declares himself a "rebel," he has at once established an indisputable claim to American friendship. Directly the Cretan insurrection broke out the Americans sent private supplies of stores and money to Crete. Now the insurgents in Cuba are patted on the back. In this case the applause is perhaps not altogether suggested by disinterested motives. But before the rebellion can be said to have gained a firm footing, before the insurgents have even attempted to construct a government, or have occupied an important town, the House of Representatives at Washington passes "a resolution of sympathy" with them. The President is at the same time requested to recognize the independence of Cuba at the earliest possible moment. We are quite aware that this resolution has no binding power, but it is a deliberate expression of the opinion and feeling of one branch of the Legislature. Our own House of Commons never went so far throughout the war between North and South. The Americans say to the world, "We shall encourage and support rebellion against established powers wherever we find it, and simply because it is rebellion; but we never will forgive people who sympathized with the rebellion we lately had among ourselves." They set up a standard of conduct of their own, but deny any freedom whatever, even freedom of opinion, to others. Did it occur to any member of Congress that the groundlessness of American animosity towards England on the score of the late Rebellion is proved by the example which America herself is always setting to the world? But the Spanish people are not likely to complain in a troublesome manner, and that makes all the difference.

—Some new and interesting revelations, from Italian official sources, of the diplomatic action of Italy and Austria previous to the war of 1866 are contained in two articles by Signor Bonghi in the *Nuova Antologia* of Florence. The author says that the only European sovereign to whom the secret alliance concluded between Prussia and Italy on the 8th of April, 1866, was communicated was the Emperor Napoleon; the Emperor of Russia knew nothing about it. "Napoleon III," M. Bonghi adds, "had always admitted that it was a necessity for Italy to accept any combination that could enable her to acquire Venetia. Though he orginally advised Italy to enter into a Prussian alliance as a means of inclining Austria to our views and his own, he did not dissuade us from it when the alliance became the means of making war against Austria." When the news of the alliance became known at Vienna, the Government there attempted to bring over Italy and France to its side by an arrangement about Venetia. "On the 4th of May Austria formally offered to give up Venetia to Napoleon, to be ceded by the latter to King Victor Emanuel, but on the condition that France and Italy should remain neutral in a war with Prussia, and permit Austria to compensate herself by conquering Silesia. According to this first proposal the conquest of Silesia and the cession of Venetia were to take place simultaneously, one being conditional on the other. On its being represented to the Austrian Government that its offer could not be accepted, the Ministry at Vienna agreed to cede Venetia on the single condition that Italy should remain neutral during the war. * * * But even this modified proposal was rejected by Italy, the King considering that he was bound by his treaty of alliance with Prussia, and that a war would probably be more advantageous to Italy than a faithless neutrality, even if purchased by the cession of Venetia."

—Says the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—Our Scottish neighbors are troubled with an increase of pauperism, which, with other causes, has rendered necessary an increase of poor-relief expenditure north of the Tweed, such as we, from the same influences, have suffered to the south. In Scotland, £657,000 defrayed, in 1859, all the expenses of relieving the poor, but last year—the Scotch parochial year ends in May—it required £863,000 to meet similar charges; hence, in the course of nine or ten years, this item has been swollen by the addition of £206,000, or by more than 30 per cent. Ten years since, 4s. 6½d. per head on the population would have covered the whole charge for relief and its administration annually; now the necessary funds could only be raised by 5s. 7½d. per head. The pressure of this tax, which falls upon the annual value (rental) of real property, has become sharper year by year. The valuation, however, upon which it is made does not appear to have been revised since 1856. In that year the rate per cent. taken for the poor was £5 7s. 7d.; in 1861 it was £5 16s. 11d.; in 1865 it was £6 13s., but last year it had actually mounted up to £7 7s. 6d. per £100 of rental. This very nearly touches the English rate, but then valuation lists with us have been recently screwed up, while in Scotland the figures which represented the rateable value twelve or thirteen years ago have been accepted as sufficient for the purposes of comparison down to the present time. In the year ended with Lady Day, 1866, the English expenditure upon poor relief was £6,440,000, while the rateable value of that year was found to be £92,638,000, or £6 19s.; if the Scotch was on all fours with the English estimate it would show that in Scotland the severity of the impost is nearly as great as it is in England, which is rather an unexpected result. Tried through the medium of a less exceptional standard of comparison than the Scotch and English assessments furnish, the practical equality of the pressure in the two kingdoms becomes apparent. The gross return for the property tax valuation in Scotland for 1865 was £16,254,000; the relief expenditure in 1865–66 was £783,000, or 4·8 per cent. on the schedule A returns; while for England and Wales the respective amounts for the same years were £131,341,000 and £6,440,000, or 4·9 per cent.

The Antique Casts in the Yale Art School.

The New Haven *Palladium* says:—

"The collection of casts recently given to the Street School of the Fine Arts in Yale College has now been open to the public for three successive Wednesdays. The number of visitors has not been large, but, considering the inclemency of the season and the modest way in which the arrival of these works of art has been announced, more persons have been in the hall at the hours of exhibition than we had expected to see.

"There are but twenty groups in the collection (including one comparatively modern piece); but these comprise about eighty distinct castings, chosen so as to represent a variety of interesting monuments of art, statues, torsos and bas reliefs, high reliefs, architectural and sepulchral decorations. These are of different periods as well as of different sorts. Thus the student of art or the student of history may here find his imagination quickened and his enthusiasm heightened with true representations of Grecian sculpture, as instructive and important to the classical scholar as are the museums of natural history to the students of nature.

"In the central part of the hall are five large pieces of statuary—the Laocoon, the Sleeping Prisoner of Michael Angelo, the Ilioneus of Munich, the Venus of Milo, and the Kephisos. In the two corners to the east are two ancient busts—Apollo and Æsculapius; in those of the west a Kanephora and a torso of Victory. Around the walls are several series of tablets, comprising sixty-nine separate pieces, and including selections from the Elgin, Towneley, Budrun, and Lycian marbles of the British Museum, and some from other sources. The most beautiful cast in the hall is the Venus of Milo, taken from the original in the Museum of the Louvre in Paris.

"The Parthenon friezes (twenty-two tablets in group number eight) are a portion of the celebrated spoils sent to England by Lord Elgin, British Ambassador at Constantinople."

A Spanish Bishop Snubbed by a Schoolmaster.

A serious rebuff to the ecclesiastical party in Spain has just been given by Don Agustin Sarda, head master of the normal school at Navarra. Not doubting his authority would be respected by him, the Bishop of Pamplona wrote him as follows:—

"Sir:—I have been positively informed, and not without pain on my part, that in the lessons of the normal school you do not hesitate to inculcate on the pupils ideas contrary to the doctrines and dogmas of the Catholic Church, whose doctrines, as the fountain of light and of truth, you could so much avail yourself of, as professor in the exercise of your ministry, as to make use of them for the intellectual and moral improvement of the youths whose families certainly wish them to become good Christians before becoming eminently wise. Notwithstanding what has been repeated to me, and the advices I have received on this point, I cannot bring myself to believe that you are disposed to continue this propaganda, and still less so in a place and under conditions so openly contradictory. For this reason I limit myself to indicate to you by this communication my most grave feelings of sorrow, hoping that in the reply your attention will dictate you will not hesitate to give me all the securities which in so delicate a matter can tranquillize my prelatical heart.

"PEDRO CIROLO, Bishop of Pamplona.

"Pamplona, February 9."

The Bishop, instead of the assurances he hoped for, received the following curt reply:—

"Excellent Sir:—Not having any other judge, according to existing legislation, than my own conscience, respecting the doctrine which I teach in my school, and your excellency not having any legal intervention in public instruction, I have nothing to answer to your official communication of the 9th inst.

"AGUSTIN SARDA.

"Pamplona, February 11, 1869.

"To his Excellency the Bishop of Pamplona."

—Train declines an intellectual comparison with John Stuart Mill.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—PHILADELPHIA, December 29, 1868.
The attending Managers are:—
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
S. Morris Waln, No. 128 S. Delaware avenue.
Attending Physician—J. M. Da Costa, M. D., No. 1065 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—William Hunt, M. D., No. 1300 Spruce street.
Thomas George Morton, M. D., No. 1421 Chesnut street.
The Physician and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted) to receive applications for admission.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately hereafter. 1 22†

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.
Wm. H. Moore, Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon, Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett, George L. Busby,
Edwin Greble, B. A. Knight.
Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 312 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
NAGLE, COOKE & EWING,
LATE WITH
Howell & Brothers,
No. 1338 CHESNUT Street.
Trade Supplied at Manufacturers' Prices.

HOWELL & BROS.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
PAPER HANGINGS,
REMOVED TO
Nos. 3 and 5 DECATUR Street,
BELOW MARKET,
2 22 tf Between Sixth and Seventh streets.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
No. 251 South THIRD Street,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18‡

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25‡

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL Papers and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Street. 2 25 3m

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum By Using Inwardly Only
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.
The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at
No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
2 22 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS.
The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety of
Full and Half-Bound
BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM, PASS,
COPY BOOKS, ETC. ETC.,
To be found in this city, is at the
OLD ESTABLISHED
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY
OF
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
No. 27 South SEVENTH St,
2 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.
Office and Salesroom, First Floor; Warerooms, Up Stairs.

FERTILIZERS.

FOR LAWNS, GARDENS, GREEN HOUSES AND FARMS.
BAUGH'S
RAW-BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME will be found a powerful MANURE.
It is prompt in its action; it contains the seeds of no pestiferous weeds, and will produce luxuriant growth of Grass, Flowers, Strawberries, and all Garden Vegetables and Plants.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf or the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Send your address and procure free "Journal of the Farm."
BAUGH & SONS,
No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue.
This Fertilizer can be had of all Agriculturs Dealers in city or country. 2 2 tuthsm

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ELIZA E. WILTBERGER, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JAMES McILVAIN and WILLIAM VODGES, executors of the last will and testament of ELIZA E. WILTBERGER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, April 5, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of H. M. PHILLIPS, Esq., No. 126 S. SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
WM. KNIGHT SHRYOCK,
3 25 thstu5t* Auditor.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
PHILADELPHIA, March 11, 1869.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN B. STEVENSON, JR., of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon creditors' petition, by the District Court of said District.
AUSTIN C. MAURY,
No. 33 S. THIRD Street,
Philadelphia.
To the Creditors of said Bankrupt. 3 11 th 3t

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R).	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).	128,594 00
50,00	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company. 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Phila. and Southern Mail Steam. Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900	Par. Market value, Cost, $1,093,604 26.	$1,130,325 25
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in bank $116 150 08	
	Cash in drawer 413 65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
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JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. [10 8

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
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Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled, 1 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 8,282

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital $200,000
Cash Assets January 1, 1869 479,283 2

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This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 South THIRD Street, Philada.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. 3

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT Street.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,560,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

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Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales.	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
WM. GREEN, Assistant Secretary. 89

REMOVAL.
FAME
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Has Removed to New Office,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
W. I. BLANCHARD,
3 16 12‡ SECRETARY.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly airtight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a large amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10‡

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25wfm6m No. 269 N. SECOND Street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with chears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 12 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Hatchines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Neamyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 29

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1869
1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1869
1869 FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1869
1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1869
1869 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1869
1869 SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1869
1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869
1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869
1869 CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 1869
3 12 S. 2300 SOUTH Street.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 4 13

Brick and Mortar in Paris.

From the London Saturday Review.

A newer excitement, and one of which the scene is laid nearer home, has taken the place of the Belgian railway business in the minds o Paris politicians. Whether the sudden moderation of the semi-official journals was due to the discovery that they had misinterpreted the Emperor's wishes, or to an intimation that since the fighting had not been taken up by the independent press it had failed to answer its purpose, or to the transfer of the controversy from journalistic to diplomatic ground, is more than can be said with certainty. Happily the French Government has of late shown in a great number of instances that it has thoroughly mastered the art of effecting a retreat. But for this consoling reflection, some natural alarm might have been entertained lest it should feel compelled, in common consistency, to make its acts square with its words. Threatened men, however, live long, and the rule holds good even when the ultimate author of the threats is Napoleon III. Belgium is not likely to be a sufferer by reason of the audacity of her Senate in passing a bill to which the French Government was known to be adverse. The question will probably be let gently down through a descending scale of rumors until it reaches the limbo of groundless alarms to which the Imperial Government has been so generous a contributor. In the face of M. Frere Orban's speech in the Senate, it would have been hard even for a semi official journalist to maintain that Belgium had done anything more than her indignant neighbor would have done under similar circumstances. If, said the Minister, the Eastern of France had wished to cede its line to a foreign company; if the French Government had expressed its disapproval of the proposal, and offered itself to buy the line: if the Eastern of France had, without taking any notice of this communication, proceeded to complete the contract—what course would the Government have taken? It is much easier to bluster about distrust, defiance, and ingratitude than to answer a plain question like this; and the portion of the Paris press upon which the duty would have devolved may be thankful that it has been spared the necessity by the signal to cease firing. The abandonment of the contest has been masked to a great extent by the discussion in the Corps Legislatif on the finances of the city of Paris. The storm which has been brewing has come at last in the shape of a speech from M. Thiers. Financial arrangements which court concealment could not have a more dangerous foe. The municipal budget unrolls under his hands in a way which throws the strongest light on exactly those places which the Prefect of the Seine most desires to keep obscure. The question before the Corps Legislatif related to a particular loan, but this necessarily brought up the whole history of the financial policy which had led to this loan being required. Certainly the figures as they stand are somewhat startling. During the last fifteen years close upon 2,000,000,000 francs have been spent on the "transformation" of Par The annual expenditure now amounts to 2,000,000,000 francs—"just double," says M. Thiers in an aside, "the total expenditure of Belgium or Bavaria." The Budget in which these figures are presented is modelled on the Budget of the Empire. Its leading principle is to put facts pleasantly at starting, in the hope that people will find them dry reading, and not turn the page. First, therefore, comes the ordinary Budget, showing an income of 156,000,000 francs against an expenditure of only 102,000,000. This is followed by the regular extraordinary Budget amounting to 61,000,000 francs, and this by the special extraordinary Budget amounting to another 60,000,000. And then the supplementary Budget brings up the estimates to the grand total. The last three members of the series deal entirely with expenditure. Even Baron Haussmann's power of conjuring is unable to represent the receipts as anything more than the initial 156,000,000 francs. It is in making provision for this deficit that his financial ingenuity has been exercised during the whole period of his reign. How he has contrived to make two ends meet he is probably himself unable to say; but the inability is unimportant, as the creditors who have found the money may be trusted to keep the account for him. Unhappily debt, like death, knocks in the end at every door, and the ...or of the Hotel de Ville has not discovered ...y means of evading the inevitable dun. "My ...ork is at an end," says Baron Haussmann. ...o," answers M. Thiers, "your work is not at ...n end—but your resources are."

Indeed, however loudly the Prefect of the Seine may protest on this last point, it is obvious from the whole tenor of his administration that nothing is further from his thoughts than bringing his operations to an immediate, or even a speedy, end. While the French workman is kept constantly employed, his political tendencies do not often exhibit themselves in action. ...d wages, and the knowledge that it is the ...overnment that pays them, exercise a highly ...onservative influence on all who come within their reach. If the reconstruction of Paris were suspended, and the huge artisan army to whose wants the process ministers were suddenly thrown out of work, there might be considerable danger that the Socialism which is only dormant in its ranks would no longer be limited to theory. The Government and the Opposition disagree of course as to the number of hands who would be affected by a discontinuance of the Prefect's labors. By the Opposition they are variously stated at from 200,000 to 500,000; by the Government the total is reduced to a mere trifle of 91,000. Probably the discrepancy does not go beyond the surface.

An official speaker would be sure to reckon none but workmen in the strictest sense of the term, while the Opposition calculation no doubt takes in all the unskilled laborers who practically share the workman's fortunes, because they cannot be employed except in conjunction with him. Even with the omission of this probable correction, 91,000 Frenchmen, all starving, and all cherishing a grievance against the authorities, are a vision from which personages of greater importance than the Prefect of the Seine may be allowed to shrink back in affright. If war were to break out, the conscription might in part dispose of the difficulty; but as long as peace lasts there will probably be means found and excuses devised to enable the Government to retain the position of paymaster. Meantime the prosperity of the artisan involves a constantly increasing tax on the other classes of society. The cost of living in Paris has grown enormously, and even the rise in prices does not make up to the shopkeepers for the yet greater rise in rents. "Thirty years ago," says M. Thiers, "there was not a shop in Paris let at more than 15 000 or 20,000 francs; now there are some which fetch 80,000 or 90,000 francs." If you want proof, he adds, go and search the registry of bankruptcies. Baron Haussmann, or the authorities by whom he is inspired, have certainly arranged their operations in the best possible order for their own purposes. If all the obvious improvements had now been effected, and only the less urgent portions of the scheme remained incomplete, it might be difficult to make out a case for going on. Things have been so managed, however, that with the exception of the Rue de Rivoli and the Boulevard de Sevastopol, which even M. Thiers acknowledges to be real improvements, most of what has yet been achieved affects only the outskirts of Paris. The Boulevard du Prince Eugene runs through a series of gardens, the Boulevard Haussmann does but give loungers another road from the Madeleine to the Arc de l'Etoile. The system on which Paris has been rebuilt could only be paralleled in London by the construction of new streets on the largest scale through St. John's Wood or Tyburnia or Clapham. By this means if the Prefect is now asked to stop, he can point to many much-needed changes in the centre of Paris, and ask his critics whether they are willing that the real wants of the city should be left uncared for, after so much money has been spent on mere accessories. There is not much chance, however, that the request will as yet be put forward in a way to demand an answer. Financiers and politicians may predict that an evil day is coming, but the general public sees only that Paris has become a more enjoyable place to live in, and that the crowds of strangers which have been thus attracted thither spend a good deal of money during their stay. The people who find the outlay and the people who gain by it are not the same, and at present the government is more interested in pleasing the latter than in lightening the burdens of the former. Baron Haussmann's gourd will hardly be cut down just yet.

Book Smuggling by English Publishers.

The following from the *Publishers' Circular* explains itself:—

"*To the Editor of the Publishers' Circular*—Sir:—In your last number you alluded to, and quoted from, an article which lately appeared in the New York *Times* on the seizure of English books; the undersigned therefore beg permission to state in your columns the inference to be drawn from the article in question, that the English publishers were cognizant that the purchases made last autumn by Mr. H. J. Shaw, of Montreal, were to be smuggled into the United States, is utterly false; and they being, they believe, the largest sufferers by the attempt, emphatically repudiate the slightest knowledge of such intention, and indignantly repel the unwarrantable insinuation.

"This disclaimer is not uttered through a fear that the English trade or their correspondents in the United States or Canada believe them capable of being parties to such a dishonorable transaction, but because, if not adverted to, their motive for silence might, by the American press, be misconstrued.

"They conceive it unnecessary to intrude upon your valuable space to explain why they were induced to believe in the *bona fides* of Mr. Shaw, but will simply say further they unfortunately are obliged to concur in your belief that they 'have been miserably misled and deceived, and eventually will cruelly suffer in the matter.'

"W. & R. Chambers, Geo. Routledge & Sons, William Tegg, Frederick Warne & Co., A. Strahan & Co., Charles Griffin & Co., Reeves & Turner, William Collins, Sons & Co., Glasgow; A. Fullarton & Co., Edinburgh; James Duffy, Dublin; Charles Jefferies, Jr., Bristol."

By the New York *Times* just to hand, we learn that Messrs. Bell and Daldy, having satisfied Solicitor Jordan that they were not cognizant of Mr. Shaw's intention to pass the contents of the cases of books consigned by them to him (under certain conditions) into the United States in an irregular way, and moreover that Mr. Shaw not having completed the conditions upon which the goods were invoiced to him, he having evaded the conditions and obtained possession wrongfully from the banker at Montreal to whose care they were entrusted, the goods could not be held to be Mr. Shaw's property, the books, as still belonging to Messrs. Bell and Daldy, have consequently been delivered up to Mr. Daldy by Mr. Jordan's authority.

Palestine Exploration—Roman Tanks.

In a recent letter to the London *Times* on the subject of the explorations in Palestine, Lieutenant Warren describes an underground cistern which he has discovered beneath the Haram inclosure at Jerusalem, measuring fifty-seven feet by sixty-three feet, covered by a groin-vaulted roof, supported by columns, the vault having transverse ribs of cut stone, with the spandrils between filled in with coursed rubble, and he adds that "he cannot believe that such a structure as this was built merely for a tank."

Mr. Henry Conybeare writes to the *Times* that the design of this tank exactly corresponds with that of many subterranean-vaulted reservoirs that were constructed in Roman times unquestionably as tanks only, and adds:—

"Of these the best known are the Piscena of the Villa Cardito, near Naples, and the Piscena Mirabile, near Baiæ; in the latter the vault has traverse ribs of cut stone, with the spandrils between filled in with rubble exactly as in the example discovered by Lieutenant Warren, the only difference being that in the latter case the vault is pointed instead of semi-circular.

"But the most splendid examples extant (out of India) of such subterranean reservoirs are the cistern of Bin-birdirell (or of 'the thousand and one columns') and that of the Yere-batan-serai (or 'Subterranean Palace') at Constantinople. Of these the first is now dry and used as a silk factory. It occupies an area of twenty thousand square feet, and is capable of containing one million two hundred and thirty-seven thousand cubic feet of water, a quantity sufficient to supply the population of Constantinople for fifteen days. The Yere-batan-serai still remains a cistern of water; its vaulted roof is supported by three hundred and thirty-six marble columns, all with exquisitely sculptured Corinthian capitals, and some of them with sculptured shafts. In both the construction of the roof is the same as in Lieutenant Warren's tank—viz., a groined vault, with rectangular transverse ribs, and though unquestionably built as cisterns only, they greatly exceed the Jerusalem example in scale and magnificence."

—Longstreet's office is worth $3500 a year and pickings.

—Lamartine's life was insured for 100,000 francs in favor of his niece.

—The English Lord Chancellor gets $2000 for reading the Queen's speech.

—The Sultan gives a pension of $1200 a month to the widow of Fuad Pacha.

—Mr. Seward is going to see Weed at Aiken. Is this as bad as going to see?

—A schoolmate of John and Charles Wesley, aged 104, is living in Brooklyn.

—The Pope has refused ex-Queen Mary, of Naples, a divorce from her husband.

—The best velocipedist in Paris is M. Delevie, private secretary of the Duke de Rivoli.

—James Brooks is the oldest, and C. C. Bowen, of South Carolina, the youngest Congressman.

—Queen Isabella is going to Rome, and extensive preparations are making to receive her.

—Abdul Aziz, the ruler of Turkey, receives for his valuable services $18,000 a day, or $6,000,000 a year.

—The spinners of Fall River have formed a co-operative association and opened a store, which is flourishing.

—A belle in San Francisco astonished the audience at the theatre by waltzing in her box between the acts.

—A Louisiana railroad has been compelled to pay $15,000 for running over a little boy and cutting off both legs.

—The Appleton (Wis.) *Post* says that salt mixed with a little butter sells readily there at thirty-five cents per pound.

—Three hundred sham companies, gotten up within five years, with $80,000,000 nominal capital, are on record in Boston.

—A colored barber in Milwaukee has learnt French and German thoroughly within a year, at a total cost of fifty cents.

—A Buffalo policeman, smelling fire, sounded an alarm. The cause was a smouldering cigar in his coat-tail pocket.

—The Boston and Albany Railroad Company propose a new elevator at East Boston, to have a capacity of 500,000 bushels.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:20 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M., and 2:00, P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 5:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 3 P. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M. 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M. 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. and 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and Intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $5 25.

At 11:30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.

At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M., 4, 6:30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays, the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown

11 16 WILLIAM M. SAYZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 23, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market Street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train.....8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:20 A. M., 1:20, and 9:00 P. M.
Fast Line.....11:50 A. M.
Erie Express.....11:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.....2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation.....4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train.....5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express.....8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express.....10:45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express.....12:00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express.....3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express.....8:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation.....8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 7:10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express.....10:00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train.....9:10 A. M.
Fast Line.....10:50 A. M.
Lancaster Train.....12:30 P. M.
Erie Express.....4:20 P. M.
Day Express.....4:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.....9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 29 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4¾, 5, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 10, 11:30 P. M.

The 8:20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:26 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 6:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5½, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11½ A. M. 2, 3½, 5, 6½, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent. Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia.....10:45 P. M.
" Williamsport.....8:15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie.....9:50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia.....11:50 A. M.
" Williamsport.....8:50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie.....10:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia.....8:00 A. M.
" Williamsport.....6:30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven.....7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie.....10:05 A. M.
" Williamport.....12:55 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia.....10:00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie.....6:25 P. M.
" Williamsport.....7:50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia.....4:20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH. ALFRED L. TYLER, 11 2 General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:50 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6:25 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:00 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8:00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and Intermediate points.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't. 4 15

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:10 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., and 1:50 and 10:19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:55 A. M., and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:40 A. M., and 6:4. P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:05 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $32 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace. Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15 and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail, 9:30 A. M., Express, 2:25 P. M., Express, 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 836 Chesnut street, and under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 2:15, 3:30, and 5:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf above Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 126 South Delaware avenue

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent. 8 5

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY, Corner HOUSTON and GREENE Streets, (Entrance on Greene; P. O. Box 811,) NEW YORK, Feb. 18, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, March 27, 1869, at 12 M., for purchasing, in quantities, the following kinds of ORDNANCE STORES, now on hand at the different arsenals in the United States:—

CARTRIDGES

For Spencer's carbine	Cal. 50 and 52		
For Ballard's	do.	"	
For Henry's	do.	"	Metallic primed.
For Remington's	do.	" 44	
For Warner's	do.	"	
For Sharp's	do.	" 52	
For Starr's	do.	" 54	Linen.
U. S. musket cartridges, E ball		" 54	
U. S. musket cartridges, E ball		" 58	
Rifle musket cartridges, E ball		" 69 and 71	Paper.
U. S. musket cartridges, round		" 69	
U. S. musket cartridges, buck and ball		" 69	
Colt's pistol cartridges		" 44	
Colt's pistol cartridges		" 41	
Smith's carbine cartridges, rubber and metal		"	
Burnside's carbine cartridges, metal		" 66	

Parrott and Hotchkiss projectiles for all calibres of cannon; round shot, shells, canister and spherical case, for all calibres. Also, fixed ammunition for the same.

Musket percussion caps from broken-up ammunition.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Terms cash. Ten per cent. payable on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Twenty days will be allowed for the removal of stores.

Bidders will state explicitly the point or points where they will accept stores. Deliveries will only be made at the arsenals.

Samples can be seen at this office, or at any of the arsenals in the United States.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for purchasing Ordnance Stores." For further information apply to the undersigned.

S. CRISPIN, Brevet Colonel U. S. A., 3 1 Major of Ordnance.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 17, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, at SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, Philadelphia, Pa., at 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, April 1, 1869, the following articles of clothing, *new*, but rated unsuitable for issue to troops, viz.:—

3,147 pairs Pegged Boots.
19 639 pairs Pegged Bootees.
25,700 grey Flannel Shirts.

And the following articles of Clothing and Equipage, unserviceable:—

4 50 Blankets.
852 Coats, privates'.
31 Great Coats, lined.
1246 Sack Coats, lined,
48 " unlined.
681 Canteens, complete.
254 Jackets, privates'.
788 Flannel and Knit Shirts,
381 pairs Stockings.
3 01 pairs Trowsers, mounted.
2127 pairs " foot

Also, at the same time and place, a large quantity of old rope, tent cuttings, burlaps, petroleum paper, cotton cuttings, old packing boxes, and other articles of clothing and equipage.

Terms—Cash in Government funds. Cash at time of purchase for all sales

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Cruelty—Violating an Ordinance—Larceny of Rope—Reckless Driving—Larceny of Wash Clothes—Arrest of Alleged Robbers—Escaped Justice.

—Morris Tracey was arrested at Sixteenth and Brown streets yesterday, for cruelty to a horse. He had a hearing before Alderman Pancoast, and was held to bail to answer.

—A conductor named John L. Bender was arrested at Eleventh and Chesnut streets yesterday, for stopping his car directly on a street crossing. He was fined by Alderman Hurley.

—Wm. Warden was taken into custody yesterday for the larceny of rope from the front of a grocery store at Forty-ninth and Haverford streets. He had disposed of a quantity of the rope before his capture by Officer Dent. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Lungren, and was held to bail to answer.

—John Pamer was arrested at Second and Dock streets, this morning, for reckless driving. It is alleged that he drove into and knocked down a lady who was crossing the street at that locality. John was held for a further hearing by Alderman Carpenter.

—Elizabeth Baker was caught, yesterday afternoon, in the act of stripping a line of washclothes in the yard of residence No. 508 South Fifth street. She was taken before Alderman Carpenter and committed.

—Seganos Leary, Philip Griffin, and Andrew Mullin, all lads, were arrested this morning on suspicion of breaking into two stores on Market street, on Sunday last. A painter's diamond, stolen from one of the stores, was found in the possession of one of the defendants. The prisoners will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

—About half-past 1 o'clock this morning some thieves broke into the liquor store at the corner of Dean and Locust streets. They were seen by an officer, who chased them into the Schuylkill Hose House, from which building they made their escape.

MAGNIFICENT TESTIMONIAL.—In one of Bailey & Co.'s windows will be found the testimonial tendered to Mr. Robert H. Sayre, Superintendent and Engineer of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, by the general officers and employes of that corporation, some time since. It is comprised of a silver, coffee urn, slop-bowl, tea-pot, water-pot, cream-pitcher, sugar-bowl, oyster-tureen and ladle, and two dozen teaspoons, made of sterling silver by Messrs. Bailey & Co., and each piece suitably inscribed. The whole service has been prepared in exquisite taste, and in beauty, style, workmanship, and finish has probably never been excelled. It was gotten up as a token of the regard and esteem Mr. Sayre is held in by every person connected with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and illustrates how deservedly popular he has become among his fellow men, and how important he has been to the development of the railroad and other material interests of Pennsylvania. Beginning his active life early, at the age of sixteen, Mr. Sayre entered an engineer corps in 1840, under the late E. A. Douglass, on the then enlargement of the Morris Canal. In 1841 the disastrous flood of that winter destroyed the greater portion of the canal of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, to the repairs of which a large force was put to work, and among the number Mr. R. H. Sayre. The good sense and judgment of this young man, and his tact, energy, and indomitable perseverance, as well as his popularity among his fellow-workmen, attracted the attention of Mr. Douglass, who immediately discovered the rare qualifications of the young engineer, and took advantage of them. At once Mr. Sayre was placed in a position of trust and responsibility, and so admirably did he perform all his various and varied duties, that success attended his efforts, and he rapidly ascended the ladder of fame, honor, and usefulness. With this corporation he continued until 1852, when he united with Hon. Asa Packer and others in the construction of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, as engineer in chief, and in 1855, when the road was completed between Mauch Chunk and Easton, he was made the General Superintendent, in which position he has remained until the present time. Mr. Sayre has been remarkable in winning hosts of friends; in being held in the highest esteem by all the men in his employ and with whom employed; in bringing matured judgment into every proposition and plan to extend the Lehigh Valley Railroad, until it has grown to be a mighty and valuable highway; in the developments of the coal, iron, slate, and other great interests in the Lehigh Valley, and in preserving a popularity for integrity and honor, amid all his business connections and rivalries, second to no man. He is entirely a self-made man, and a living example of what many of the youth of our city and State may become if they do right, and properly act the part to be assigned to them in the great battle of life.

MARINE NEWS.—This morning the new steamship Yazoo, of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, sailed for New Orleans via Havana, with a heavy cargo and large list of passengers. Her officers are:—Captain, Joseph W. Catharine; Purser, E. B. Townrow; First Officer, J. H. Hardenbrook; Second Officer, James Kelley; Chief Engineer, P. L. Hand; First Assistant, E. B. Hand; Second Assistant, C. Verd; Pilot, James Rutherford. The next steamer that will leave the port will be the Tonawanda, which will sail on Saturday next at 8 A. M. for Savannah, Georgia. Her consort, the Wyoming, Captain Barrett, arrived out at the same port on Tuesday last, and will sail again for this city on Saturday next. The Pioneer, Captain Wilbank, was hence at Wilmington, N. C., on Monday, to leave on her return on the ensuing Friday. The Juniata, Captain P. F. Hoxie, sailed from New Orleans via Havana on the 20th inst., and will reach the latter port to-day.

ALL THE LODGES and Chapters and Posts and other societies that meet this evening are invited to spend the first hour—say from 8 to 9 o'clock—at the grand opening of spring and summer clothing at the Great Oak Hall, Sixth and Market streets. It will give them something to talk about for the rest of the evening, and be a pleasant amusement to see what all the people of Philadelphia are to wear this season.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—This evening a temperance meeting will be held in the lecture-room of the church Seventh street, above Brown. The eloquent Methodist divine Rev. H. A. Cleveland and others are expected to be present.

SUFFOCATION.—This morning Coroner Daniels was notified to hold an inquest, at No. 2542 Gray's Ferry road, upon the body of Benjamin Morgan, aged forty years, who was found dead in bed. He is supposed to have been suffocated by gas from the stove.

THE COLLECTORSHIP.—Henry D. Moore, Esq., Collector of the Port, did not take possession of his office this morning, as was supposed. It is understood that he will not assume the duties of the position until the first of April.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About eight o'clock last evening a slight fire occurred at No. 2228 South street.

TURKEY.

Release of an American Citizen from Imprisonment.

The Turkish Minister, Blacque Bey, received from Constantinople to-day intelligence of the release by the Turkish Government of Mr. Henry M. Canfield, formerly United States Consul at Piræus, Greece. Mr. Canfield, it will be remembered, disappeared from his post more than a year ago, and the first information received of his whereabouts was of his capture by the Turkish Government among the filibusters who entered Syria under the command of O'Reilly. Canfield was taken with arms in his hands, and was liable to be shot, but he was taken to Constantinople and imprisoned. In the expedition he passed under the name of Lamar. About three months ago Mr. Canfield's father came to this city and besought Mr. Seward to make an effort to obtain his release. Mr. Seward promised to do what he could, and accordingly laid the matter before the Turkish Minister, requesting him unofficially to intercede with his Government for the release of the prisoner. This the Turkish Minister engaged to do, but stated that he could entertain very little hope of success, from the fact that Canfield, alias Lamar, had been guilty of a heinous offense, and moreover there was a large number of prisoners taken with him of different nationalities, all of whom would probably seek for the same indulgence. Blacque Bey wrote to the Grand Vizier a strong letter, urging compliance with Mr. Seward's request, and gave it to the father of Canfield, who went to Constantinople and presented it to the Grand Vizier in person. To day Blacque Bay received the information that the Vizier had submitted to the Sultan Mr. Seward's reasons for making the request, and the Sultan had been pleased to immediately order Mr. Canfield's release. This act is regarded here as an unequivocal manifestation of good feeling towards the United States by the Turkish Government.—(*Washington special to N. Y. Herald.*)

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 25.—Mr. Connell presented a petition of ten fire companies for exemption from jury duty; also, one from Judge Allison and other citizens for an extension of the House of Refuge; also, one from the Board of Trade to compel certain trains of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company to stop at Philadelphia. (The company have already made such arrangements.)

Mr. Hensey, one from twelve fire companies for exemption from jury duty.

Mr. Nagle, one proceeding against a passenger railway on Broad street. Also, one from certain fire companies for exemption from jury duty.

Mr. McCandless, one from merchants of Philadelphia to make the Schuylkill River Railway a freight road.

Mr. Randall, one from one thousand citizens of Schuylkill for an act for the better ventilation of mines.

A memorial was presented from the Society of Friends in opposition to their being compelled to pay militia tax.

Mr. Billingfelt, from the Retrenchment and Reform Committee, made a lengthy report to the following purport:—That $34,077 45 were paid last session for officers in the Senate, and $83 705 80 for officers in the House, amounts largely in excess of what was actually necessary, having been incurred on their part without proper authority of law.

A practice had been indulged and increased within the last few years of paying employes on the warrant of proper officers at the end of the session, who had not been formally elected at the opening of the session, and so loose a practice in the payment of legislative employes could not be too much deprecated.

The committee say the act of 1868 will remedy the evil and reduce the expenses of the present session to $7283 25, and it earnestly discountenances any attempt to disregard its provisions. The necessity of fixing permanently by law the salaries of the different heads of departments, making them more uniform, and not to be regulated merely by the General Appropriation bill, is urged, and a bill is reported classifying the departmental clerks as follows:—

Chief clerks at salaries of $1500 each. First-class clerks at $1400; second-class clerks at $1200, and third-class clerks at $1000; a change that will reduce the expenses of the administration $20,000 annually, and secure equal efficiency. The compensation of members of the Legislature should be permanently regulated by law. $1000 is recommended as the the permanent salary, and no allowance for stationery or mileage to be made.

In view of this permanent regulation of salary it has been decreed wise to cut off the allowance of $25 to each member for stationery, and also the allowance for mileage, because of the recognized fact that members of the Legislature are given the courtesy of free transportation over the different railroads of the Commonwealth. These items aggregate as follows:—

Stationery, $2325, mileage, $7561 20. So as to provide more carefully for the supply of stationery for the different departments of the Legislature, etc., the act submitted provides that an estimate shall be made annually by the heads of departments of the amount and quality of stationery required, and by the Superintendent of Public Printing, Auditor-General, and Secretary of State, of the amount required for the use of the Legislature and public printing; all of which estimates are to be submitted to the Auditor-General's department.

Sealed proposals for the stationery shall be advertised for and opened at a specified time, before the State Treasurer, Auditor-General, and Superintendent of Public Printing, who shall give the contract to the lowest bidder. Provision is also made for the delivery of this stationery to the departments, an account for the distribution of which shall be annually settled by the Auditor-General.

This plan, it is believed, will largely decrease the present expenditures, and secure a better article. The Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer are created a board of commissioners of public grounds and buildings, and are to be responsible for and have control of all expenditures for the care, improvement, and repair of the buildings and grounds. They are to invite proposals for the supply of fuel for the departments and Legislature, and to award the contract to the lowest bidder.

House of Representatives.

The Speaker presented a communication from William Dorsey, representing a committee of the Society of Friends. The communication sets forth that it is against the principles of the Society to do militia duty or pay militia tax.

The following bills were introduced and referred to appropriate committees:—

By Mr. Cloud, authorizing Councils to cause a special election to be held to enable the citizens to select a proper site for the erection of new public buildings.

By Mr. Hong, continuing Olney road, in the Twenty-second ward, at a width of forty feet; also, incorporating the Unionville Turnpike Company; also, making it a misdemeanor to use a steam boiler in Philadelphia without a certificate from the inspector that it is in a safe condition, and authorizing additional inspectors; also, protecting private sidewalks established in the Twenty-second ward.

By Mr. Mullen, exempting St. Mary's Hospital from taxation.

By Mr. Subers, supplement to the Home for Little Wanderers.

By Mr. Foy, incorporating the Brickmakers' Association of Philadelphia.

By Mr. Goundie, authorizing elections of directors, etc., of savings companies to be held subject to the act regulating bank elections.

By Mr. Duncan, authorizing receivers of insolvent banks to discharge debts.

By Mr. Myers, authorizing the Lombard and South Streets Railway to lay tracks from the intersection of Passyunk road at Fifth street, north, along said street; to make one on Sixth street between Market street and Passyunk road, or to use the tracks of any railway on said route. This bill is sustained by petitions.

Mr. Rogers, vacating Albion street, formerly Aspen's alley, in the Eighth ward.

Mr. Rogers stated that he had introduced this at the request of a constituent, and desired the opinion of the people of the ward.

Mr. Subers introduced a supplement to the registry laws of the Board of Health, authorizing affidavits of birth. Passed.

By Mr. Hopkins, of Lancaster, a bill refunding the collateral inheritance tax paid on the bequest of James Buchanan to the poor of the city of Lancaster.

Mr. Nice, of Schuylkill, reported, with a negative recommendation, the burlesque Broad Street Railway bill; with newspaper proprietors as corporators, and this, of course, kills the bill.

Mr. Rogers reported from the Judiciary Committee an act to prevent adulteration of drugs. The bill applies only to Philadelphia, and as amended declares adulteration to be a misdemeanor; prohibits the employing of any but graduates of pharmacy in retail drug stores; permits any citizen to make complaint before any alderman for a violation; provides for a search-warrant to issue on affidavit of a physician to discover adulterated drugs, etc., and for the destruction of such drugs.

This bill was only saved by limiting its provisions to Philadelphia.

Mr. Rogers also reported the Senate bill authorizing the Supreme Court to appoint five commissioners for Philadelphia.

The House considered a supplement to the Exemption laws. It increases the property exempted by law from $300 to $500, positively prohibits any waiver, and makes the privileges apply only to married men.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, MARCH 25

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 City 6s, New..... 100
$400 do..... c. 100⅛
$500 do..... s 30 day. 10
$1,000 Leh 6s, gold l.... 99⅝
3 sh Penna R..... c. 57⅜
1 do..... 57⅜
4 do..... 57⅜
100 do..... 30. 57⅜
200 sh Hestonville 30. 32¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5500 City 6s, New. 3s. 100⅞
$500 do Old. y ct. 98
$500 Leh 6s, G.l..... 99¾
100 sh Leh N Stk..... 31
200 sh Niagara Oil.... 1⅝
100 sh Penna R..... c. 57⅜
do..... 57⅜
100 do..... s10. 57⅜
100 sh Phil & E..... 33¾
200 do..... b30. 33⅞

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1035 CHESNUT Street

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Modified Civil Tenure Bill in the House—Butler will Fight It—Reconstruction in Georgia.

The Government of Alaska—"Woman Suffrage Up Again—The National Currency.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Alaska and Woman Suffrage.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The House Committee on Territories, at their meeting to-day, had up the bill organizing a territorial government for Alaska, and the question of woman suffrage in the Territories. They determined not to take any action at this session on either of them.

The Sale of Useless War Vessels.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs have determined not to take any action on the letter of the Secretary of the Navy relative to selling such war vessels as are not actually needed for service; also the letter relative to repealing the Eight Hour law, so far as it relates to navy yards. The reason is the want of time, and the fact that both questions, if brought into the House, will give rise to much discussion.

The Modified Civil Tenure Bill.

The Senate bill, modifying the Tenure-of-Office act, will be referred to the Judiciary Committee as soon as it reaches the House. To-day the committee met to consider it. To-morrow Judge Bingham, chairman of the committee, while he does not favor the measure, will support it as the best that can probably be agreed upon by the Senate and House. Butler, who is a member of the Judiciary Committee, says he will fight it in the committee and in the House as well as he can, and will have other Republicans as well, and all Democrats to support him. Butler will be the leader of the opposition to the bill in the House. It is thought, however, that a majority will favor it on the ground that it is satisfactory to the President, and everybody is anxious to have the vexed question settled.

The Tenure Bill in the House.

The Secretary of the Senate brought the Senate bill relative to the Tenure-of-Office act over to the House at 1 o'clock. No disposition has yet been made of it.

Louisiana.

The Committee on Elections had up the Louisiana contested election case to-day, and had Messrs. Hunt and Sheldon before it half an hour each.

The National Currency.

The Banking and Currency Committee at their meeting to-day appointed a sub committee to prepare a bill relative to the redistribution of currency among the States and Territories. The sub-committee will report at the next meeting of the committee, and will endeavor to prepare a bill that will meet with concurrent legislation at this session.

Seal Fisheries.

The Committee on Commerce of the House agreed to-day to report the Senate bill for the protection of the seal fisheries in Alaska, with an amendment increasing the tax to a dollar and a half.

Georgia.

The Reconstruction Committee will endeavor to secure legislation to enforce the fourteenth constitutional amendment in Georgia. Butler tried to get in a bill for this purpose to-day, but objection was made by the Democrats.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Oyster Law—A Jury that Couldn't Agree.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 25.—Our Stateoyster police force are now actively engaged in enforcing the Oyster law, and have recently captured several parties violating it, who have been fined from two to three hundred dollars each. Some of them are Pennsylvanians.

In the United States Court yesterday, in the case of Lewis Davis, of Kentucky, charged with violating the Lottery law, the jury could not agree, standing eleven for conviction and one for acquittal.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Hon. H. L. Dawes Declines a High Appointment.

BOSTON, March 25.—H. L. Dawes has declined the appointment of Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, tendered him by Governor Claflin.

Shocking Accident on a Railroad.

WORCESTER, March 25.—Mrs. Coffee and her two daughters, of Still River, Mass., were run over by the cars near Groton Junction this morning, while crossing the Fitchburg Railroad in a sleigh. The daughters, between twenty and twenty-three years of age, were killed, and the mother was very severely injured.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Session.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Immediately after the reading of the journal the Hon. William T. Hamilton, Senator from Maryland, appeared and took the prescribed oath.

Mr. Sumner presented the petition of Clara Barton, setting forth the needy condition of the freedmen in Washington and asking Congress to give her in trust for such freedmen the refuse property of the War Department now about to be sold, consisting of old buildings, stores, etc. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Rice introduced a bill to enforce the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and to restore to the State of Georgia the republican government elected under its new Constitution. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The bill, he said, if made a law, would maintain the power of the Republican party for many years, give strength and stability to the national securities, restore our flag to the ocean, double the value of our public lands, restore political quiet, put out of existence great bankers, great traders, great shipmasters, great land monopolies; great manufacturers, and great railroad monopolies, would distribute all these interests more equally among the people, and would thereby restore prosperity to every branch of industry.

Mr. Patterson introduced a bill to provide for retrenchment and greater efficiency in the diplomatic and consular system of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Edmunds moved to take up the bill to enforce the fourteenth constitutional amendment and the laws of the United States in Georgia.

Mr. Sherman objected, because he wanted the Senate to take up the bill supplementary to the act of 1864, to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds.

Mr. Cole introduced a bill granting lands to the San Diego branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Referred to Committee on Pacific Railroad.

On motion of Mr. Patterson, the Senate concurred in the amendment by the House to the bill to incorporate the National Junction Railway Company.

Mr. Edmunds said he had moved to take up the bill relating to Georgia because he wished the Senate to decide, definitely whether anything was to be done at this session to settle the status of that State. He thought Congress was either treating Georgia very badly by excluding her from representation, or else was tolerating there a revolutionary condition of affairs, which ought to be brought to an end.

Mr. Sumner thought it more important that prompt action should be taken on the Georgia bill than the financial bill moved by Mr. Sherman, because its passage was necessary for the preservation of peace in that State, and also as an example of reconstruction.

Mr. Sherman's motion was carried—yeas, 40; nays, 15.

The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Wilson, authorizing an increase of $50,000,000 in the issue of circulating notes, and providing that in making the issue, preference shall be given to banking associations in States and sections of the country not already supplied with banking facilities. The amendment also provides that whenever the amount of United States notes and circulating notes of national banks combined shall be in excess of $700 000,000, the Secretary of the Treasury may retire and cancel United States notes to the amount of such excess, until the whole amount of United States notes outstanding shall be reduced to $350,000,000.

Mr. Sherman explained in detail the provisions of the bill. The Committee on Finance had come to the conclusion that no more radical measure than this could safely be proposed at this time. The distribution of circulation was of course very unequal, but it seemed to the committee better to equalize it gradually, than by a sudden measure of general redistribution.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Cox presented a preamble and resolutions of the New York Produce Exchange in relation to changes in the Bankrupt law.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Jenckes and Benton as additional members of the Committee on Retrenchment.

Mr. Wilson (Minn.) introduced a bill granting the right of way for a railroad from Portland, Oregon, to west of the Cascade Mountains. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Dawes rose to a personal explanation in reference to a complaint made against him by H. H. Heath, Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, arising out of a statement made by Mr. Dawes in the New Mexico contested election case last session. He had read a letter from Heath, written while he was holding an official position in Washington during the war, declaring his sympathy for the Rebellion, and repeated the declaration which he made on the occasion complained of, that he could have no confidence in a man who would thus, from a Northern State, tender his services to the Rebellion.

Mr. Poland, from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, reported a joint resolution relative to steamboats and other vessels owned in loyal States, providing an act prohibiting the Court of Claims from taking jurisdiction of claims arising in the Rebel States, which shall not apply to steamboats or other vessels impressed into the military service of the United States during the late war in States or parts of States declared in insurrection; provided that the claimants were loyal at the time the claim originated and remain loyal thereafter and residents of loyal States, and provided such vessels were in the insurrectionary districts by proper authority.

The joint resolution was explained and advocated by Mr. Poland. It gave rise to considerable discussion, participated in by Messrs. Washburn (Wis.), Lawrence, Finkelnburg, Maynard, Hoar, Hawkins, Ames, Benjamin, and Logan.

Mr. Marshall (Ill), moved to lay the joint resolution on the table. Lost. Yeas, 81; nays, 83; and the joint resolution was then passed. Yeas, 87; nays, 80

Mr. Poland was, at his own request, excused from further service on the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. Upson was also, at his own request, excused from service on the Committee on Revision of the Laws, and was subsequently assigned by the Speaker to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Cotton steady; 800 bales sold at 28¾. Flour firmer; sales of 7500 barrels; State, $6 65@7 10; Western, $6 85@7 00; Southern $6 50@12 75. Wheat quiet; sales of 15 000 bushels; white California, $1 55. Corn steady; sales of 40,000 bushels; mixed Western, 86@87½c; yellow Western, 88c. Oats active and firmer; sales of 55 000 bushels at 73½@75c. Beef quiet. Pork firmer; New Mess, $31 75@31 87½. Lard heavy; steam, 18¾@18¾c. Whisky quiet at 95c.

BALTIMORE, March 25.—Cotton quiet but firm at 28 28¾c. Flour active and much firmer at former quotations. Wheat firmer and advanced about 3c. Corn firmer; white, 80@81c; yellow, 84@85c. Oats firmer at 65@72c. Rye steady and unchanged. Pork quiet at $32 50@33. Bacon active; ribbed sides, 17c; clear do 18c; shoulders, 15c; hams, 20@21c. Lard quiet at 20c. Whisky quiet but firm at 94c.

MOSES H. GRINNELL.

The New Collector of the Port of New York.

The name of Mr. Grinnell was yesterday transmitted by the President to the Senate for confirmation as Collector of the Port of New York, one of the most responsible offices in the country. The nominee is one of the most prominent citizens of this city. A native of New Bedford, Mass., where he was born on the 3d of March, 1803, he received an excellent education, partly at private schools and partly at Friends' Academy. While quite a young man he removed to New York for the purpose of entering the shipping house of the late Preserved Fish, with whom his elder brother, Mr. Henry Grinnell, was associated at the time. He rapidly developed into a merchant of rare foresight and ability. In furtherance of his business interests, as well as to gratify a desire of visiting foreign countries, he frequently went abroad as supercargo of the ships despatched by his firm, thereby extending his commerce and gaining much experience in commercial affairs. After the retirement of Mr. Fish and Mr. Henry Grinnell the subject of this sketch became the senior member of the house of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., which for over thirty years maintained a commercial reputation, at home and abroad, unsurpassed for integrity and enterprise. Taking a deep interest in the public affairs of the country Mr. Grinnell naturally drifted into political life as a supporter of the Whig party, and by that organization was nominated for the position of Representative in Congress in 1838, and elected after a sharp contest by some 1300 majority. Upon the expiration of his term of office he was renominated; but in 1840 the Democrats had gained the ascendancy, and he was defeated, although running considerably ahead of his ticket. After this Mr. Grinnell remained out of office for a number of years, quietly attending to his private business, which had now become quite large. Upon the organization of the Republican party he espoused its doctrines, and in 1856 was a Presidential elector on the Fremont ticket. This was the last political position held by him. As a merchant he has been President of the Chamber of Commerce, which position he held for several years. He has also been President of the Merchants' Clerks' Savings Bank, Commissioner of the Park, member of the Union Defense Committee during the Rebellion, to the suppression of which he gave a hearty support. At the present time Mr. Grinnell is the President of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company. He is a man of wealth, and personally bears the reputation of being a most estimable gentleman.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Received too late for Classification.

JAMES E. MURDOCH'S
"EVENING WITH THE POETS,"
HORTICULTURAL HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, March 30, 1869.
Secured Seats, Fifty Cents, at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street.
Tickets issued for Monday, March 8, will secure seats on this occasion. 3 25 4t*

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS OF all kinds can be had at No. 1035 S. FIFTH Street (next door to Old Office), and at No. 238 WALNUT Street, Penn Buildings.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Reported Death of Ex-President Johnson at His Home in Tennessee.

The Cuban Question—Edward L. Plumb Nominated for Consul-General.

President Grant's Latest Nominations—Naval Affairs.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Poor Indian.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—A delegation of Philadelphians relative to the treatment of the Indians was before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs to-day, when William Welsh and Judge Strong explained to the committee the object of their mission, and appealed to the committee to take steps to carry out the policy which they proposed towards the Indians. They also had interviews with the members of the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations and the House Committee on Indian Affairs.

Reported Death of ex-President Johnson.

A report has just been received here announcing that ex-President Johnson died this morning of paralysis, at his home in Tennessee.

Recognition of Cuba.

General Banks obtained permission from the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day to report a resolution authorizing President Grant to recognize Cuba whenever she has established a de facto Government.

Pennsylvania Revenue Appointments.

The following are the internal revenue appointments sent in to-day for Pennsylvania:—Samuel J. Royer, to be Collector Seventeenth District; W. J. Stokley, to be Assessor Second District; and James F. Valentine to be Assessor Eighth District.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Naval Affairs.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The resignation of Midshipmen Horace W. Mann, B. M. Shaffner, and Eugene C. Littman, of the Naval Academy, have been accepted. The acceptances of the resignations of the following named midshipmen are revoked:—David Whipple, Z. T. Babcock, Francis Winslow, and E. A. Sanderson.

Secretary Borie

left here for Annapolis this morning, accompanied by Vice-Admiral Porter. He will inspect affairs at the Naval Academy.

Army Orders

Brevet Brigadier General Eli S. Parker, First Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, has been ordered to report for duty to the Secretary of War. The order dates from the 4th instant. The resignation of Chaplain William Grimes, 10th Cavalry, has been accepted.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:—

Edward L. Plumb to be Consul-General at Havana.

R. W. Clark to be Third Auditor of the Treasury.

Alonzo B. Connell to be Surveyor of Customs for the port of New York.

E. A. Merritt to be Naval Officer of the district of New York.

F. A. Ashton to be Collector of Customs at Puget Sound, W. T.

F. J. Hobson to be Collector of Customs, district of Gloucester, Mass.

E. A. Palfrey to be Collector of Customs at Salem, Mass.

Edward W. Barber was to-day appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the Territorial district of Michigan and Wisconsin.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Shocking Tragedy in North Andover—A Young Man Shoots a Girl and Kills Himself.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 25.—A terrible tragedy occurred at North Andover last night. It seems that a young man named Pine has been a suitor of a girl named Hubbard, who has rejected his addresses. So much was he affected by this that he has attempted once or twice to take his own life. On Saturday last he took a dose of laudanum, but remedies were administered that saved him. The fact that the parties lived in the same house brought them frequently in contact, and late last evening he went to a room in that part of the house occupied by her family, and asked her to take a walk with him. This she positively declined to do, when he drew a revolver and threatened to kill her if she didn't. She fled from the room, leaving him there. He then threatened to kill himself, and, fearing that he would do it, she opened the door which she had closed behind her to look in and see what he was doing. As she did so he shot at her, and the ball took effect in her neck, inflicting a wound which it is feared will prove fatal. He then discharged another barrel of the revolver, aiming at his own head, killing himself almost immediately. Drs. Davis, of North Andover, and Lamb, of Lawrence, were called to attend the girl, but there is little hope of her recovery.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable.

The Transatlantic Mails.

LONDON, March 25.—The steamship companies which at present have contracts for carrying the mails between Great Britain and the United States have declined to modify their late contracts, as suggested by the Post Office Department.

The Spanish Senators.

MADRID, March 25.—By the draft of the new Constitution presented to the Constituent Cortes yesterday, Senators are to be elected for twelve years, and not for thirteen, as before stated.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	163⅛	Clev. and Tol. R. R.	106½
Pa. and Res. R.	91⅝	Toledo & Wabash	66⅞
Mich. Southern	96⅜	Mil. & St. Paul com.	70⅝
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	88⅝	Mil. & St. Paul pref	79⅛
Chi. and N. W. com	84⅞	Adams Express	58⅝
Chi. and N. W. pref.	92⅜	Wells, Fargo Exp.	30⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.	122⅜	United States Exp.	57
Pitts. & F. W.	122⅜	Penn. 6s, new	94½
Pacific Mail S. Co.	89⅛	Gold	131½
West. Union Tel.	37⅛	Market steady.	

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Tenure-of-Office Act—More Presidential Nominations.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Tenure-of Office Act in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—In the House, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, General Butler moved to proceed to the business on the Speaker's table, for the purpose of reaching the Civil Tenure bill. It was taken up, and the Senate amendments were read at length. General Butler moved its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary. General Logan, of Illinois, offered an amendment that all the offices filled by the President of the United States prior to the 4th of March, 1869, shall become vacant on the 30th of June, 1869, except judges of United States courts.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

More Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The following are additional nominations sent to the Senate by President Grant to-day:—

Collectors of Internal Revenue—L. N. Coy, First District of Arkansas; Joseph A. Cooper, Second District of Tennessee; James T. Smith, Second District of Mississippi; John McHurg, Fifth District of New York; Samuel J. Royer, Seventeenth District of Pennsylvania; Robert M. Smith, Third District of Maryland; Thomas E. McClerracken, Sixth District of Iowa; Isaac J. Young, Fourth District of North Carolina.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—John T. Valentine, 8th district, Pa.; D. N. C. Thomas, 2d district, Ind.; Julius Eunemoser, 3d district La.; Joshua Thorne, 6th district, Mo.; D. H. Stanton, 7th district, N. Y.; William S. Stokley, 2d district, Pa.

Receivers of Public Moneys—G. M. Ballard, Indianapolis; S. H. Wright, Carson City, Nev.; Edward Vollmer, Belmont, Nev.

Registers—H. F. Rice, Carson City, Nev.; Samuel Tallman, Belmont, Nev.; Abner Tibbetts, St. Peter's, Minn.

Indian Agent—Charles La Follett, Grande Ronde, Oregon.

Fire in New York City.

NEW YORK, March 25.—A fire in Fulton street to-day destroyed property to the amount of $15,000; insured for $7500. John Hinerschaft, saloon keeper, is the chief loser.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

A Canadian Expresses his Opinion.

Correspondence Quebec Frontier.

I have often heard it said that in the United States every man was a politician. I cannot agree with this statement. True, it is an immense republic, with unrestricted manhood suffrage; yet many of the first men you meet refuse altogether to mix themselves up in political squabbles. The world over, politicians are too much alike—too often selfish, grasping, unscrupulous—and hence we find that many men whose intelligence and social position should give them a commanding place in the councils of the nation, cut themselves entirely adrift from all political associations. On the street, in the bar room, the counting house, the railway cars, the doings or misdoings of Grant, Johnson, Seward, etc., are just now always being canvassed, but this is only one phase of New York society.

The result of all this political wire-pulling is often most lamentable. One instance of this came under my observation. There is living in East Twenty-ninth street a certain Dr. John Griscom, who has written more on prisons and hygiene than perhaps any other person in the world. In the States he is recognized as one of the first authorities upon scientific subjects. For years he has been President or Vice-President of different scientific societies. In face, he is a man devoted heart and soul to the cause of science. I have at this moment before me one of his works—"An Essay on Prison Hygiene"—prepared by request of the Executive Committee, which does honor to the head and heart of the author. It displays not only his scholarly attainments and thoughtfulness, but establishes his philanthropy as well. Yet this eminent man was deprived of his position on some of the boards (I forget which) simply by reason of political intrigues against him. Analogous cases in Canada are rare, and let us hope that they may ever remain so. Dr. Griscom's loss was comparatively very little, but that of the public very great.

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